The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 293. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Dec. 12th "	Persia	8000	....	
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1915. 2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada.	3785	29th. Nov.	10th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	11th. Dec.	18th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamote.	4709	13th. Dec.	25th. Dec.
Tenshima Maru	E. Combes	6712	16th. Dec.	21st. Dec.
HakushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 46, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S S Flaminian	3,560	23rd Dec

This steamer is a B Class steamer but carries both surgeon and stewardess. The fare to Liverpool is 473 single and 726 return Marseilles 451 single and 682 return.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris ..	.. 9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	.. ..	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	.. 5,573	1st May	....

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMBRICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

DWARKA, 1,695 Thurs. 10th Dec.

LHASA, 2,134, 11th December, *Direct.

DUMRA, 1,695 Mon. 14th Dec. 11a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 10th calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bander Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit & Mahomerah.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PURNEA," 3,306 tons, on or about 11th December, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 17th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

9th December 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	.. 5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	.. 5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	.. 5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	.. 6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	.. 6,388	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	.. 6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R. 26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	500	801
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-p Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Sir Jacob E. Sasson, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

"Little presents maintain friendship."

GOOD DESIGN
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD WORKMANSHIP

make a valuable combination in any article worth giving as a Christmas or New Year Gift. We offer HIGH QUALITY at a low price rather than QUANTITY at lower price.

YULE-TIDE GIFTS

FINE JEWELLERY,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS,
FANCIES IN SILVER,
KNICK-KNACKS,
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
POCKET CAMERAS,
PIANOS AND MUSIC.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

A Motor and Electric business as a going concern to be disposed of. Apply to Box No. 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homoeopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Hornby Road, 10-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases healed. (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80. Esplanade Road. 882.-

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

WANTED.—For the Patna College.—

(a) One Professor of Chemistry on Rs. 200.

(b) One Lecturer in Chemistry on Rs. 125.

2. The posts have at present been sanctioned for 6 months only from the 2nd of January, 1915, and are outside the grades of the Educational Services, but they may eventually be included in one or other of these Services.

3. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 14th of December, 1914.

J. G. JENNINGS.
Director of Public Instruction,
3052 Bihar and Orissa.

WANTED a LADY TUTOR and GOVERNESS for the two Raj Kumaries, daughters of the Hon. the Rajah of Kakina, Bengal Dooars. Must be purely British and able to teach girls up to English Public School final standard, including Piano and singing. Those possessing Home training and belonging to the Church of England will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100 with free board and lodging. The Raj Family generally spends the summer in the hills. Applications, stating all particulars, age, past services and accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) references and photos, will be received by the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Kakina Raj, Kakina, B. D. Ry., until the 15th of December. 3065

WANTED duly qualified candidates (male and female) trained in any of the Government Medical Schools, in British India, to fill up vacancies in the grade of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the Mysore Medical Department.

Pay and prospects, same as in Madras.

Applications stating age, qualification, present pay and service, if any, and salary expected, must be made so as to reach the Undersigned not later than the 15th December, 1914.

T. V. ARUMUGUM,
Senior Surgeon.
Office of Senior Surgeon, Mysore Govt.,
Dated, Bangalore, 2nd December, 1914. 3062

WANTED—An Electrical Engineer qualified to supervise the working of water turbines alternators, transformers, overhead transmission line, Electric air-drills and ordinary airdrills for rock drilling also repair Shops air-driven from Electric motors; also the usual operations of tunnelling, drilling, mucking, and blasting with nitro-glycerine, compounds, simultaneously fired.

Copies of testimonials required, and two references.

Please state age, nationality, salary asked for, and apply sharp to Superintending Engineer, Swat River Canals Circle, Peshawar, North West Frontier Province.

A. G. WADLEY,
Superintending Engineer,
Swat River Canals Circle Peshawar.
3051

WANTED.

WANTED—For Delhi a Health Officer. Salary Rs. 500—700.—Apply stating qualifications to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Delhi. 3064

PIANIST or STRING BAND available for Dances,, Concerts, etc. Apply CONDUCTOR c/o Gladman & Co. Music Sellers, Princess Street, Bombay. 4659

REQUIRED a QUALIFIED DOCTOR for the s. s. City of Calcutta. Apply to KILLICK NIXON AND COY., Home Street, Fort. Bombay. 4636

A YOUNG ENERGETIC ENGLISH KNOWING MOHAMEDAN seeks employment in any firm. Apply to Box No. 1078, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4669.

FINANCIAL—Large and small sums to be advanced on the mortgage of immoveable properties, at moderate rate of interest. Apply to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., 18, Bank Street, Fort. 4672

WANTED EUROPEAN who can teach by direct method up to St. IV. for a Girls' School. Apply stating term to Box No. 1076, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4663.

WANTED a GRADUATE in SCIENCE for the SAWAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL, Surat. Apply with terms and testimonials, if any, to the HEAD MASTER.. 4619

WANTED TWO INVESTER 50,000 each as Directors, industrial concern manufacturing articles largely imported from Germany.

No. 9, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4660.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, by well educated Italian in any capacity. Sound knowledge of export and import, and general office routine, willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to "M. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

FURNITURE ON HIRE.—Up-to-date and smartly designed furniture for four bedrooms, dining and drawing room, including crockery.. Rs. 100 per mensem. Even one or two rooms furnished at reduced rates. Apply to Box No. 1058 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4596

WANTED—Large number of ANGLO-INDIAN and EDUCATED CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMEN for a mofusil business. Unique opportunity—Employment with future prospects guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 1073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4641

WANTED one GRADUATE in Science, one in Mathematics and one in History (experienced men preferred). Apply with copies of testimonials stating pay expected to.—

THE MANAGER,
I. P. Mission High School,
Ahmedabad. 4639

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a nobleman. Apply to "LAND MANAGER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED for the B. N. Ry. Higher Elementary European School, Khargpur, from 18th January 1915 an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach one of the Junior Classes. Must hold a trained teacher's certificate. Salary Rs. 100/- per mensem and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of certificates to "THE MANAGER, European Schools, B. N. Ry., Khargpur." 4656

AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY CO., LTD.—Three SWITCHBOARD ATTENDANTS required at the end of December or beginning of January, those having had previous A. C. experience preferred. Written applications stating age, experience, salary required and enclosing copies of testimonials, should be addressed to ENGINEER & MANAGER, Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. 3060.

REQUIRED a State Surgeon. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications and free furnished house. Those educated in Europe will be preferred.. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of January 1915, and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and photographs, which will not be returned.

THE HOME MINISTERS,
Alwar State,
3063 (Rajputana).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a VIS-A-VIS with spider wheels in good condition. Apply to Box No. 558 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

WAL-NUTS 9 lbs. Rs. 3; Driedapple rings 6 lbs., Honey 5 lbs. Rs. 4. All charges included by V. P. Parcel Post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 4581

FOR SALE:—Complete ELECTRIC PLANT WITH ENGINES various motors wires etc. 400 Volts. In complete working order. For particulars apply to the Proprietor Phoolchand BAGLA SPINNING MILLS COY. HATHRAS CITY. 4501

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At Bandra, Khari Road, a piece of land measuring 777 sq. yds. going cheapest, ideal for building purposes. Apply in writing to Messrs. P. John & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.. 4662

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR CYCLE in perfect order. Owner going for bigger Horse Power. Price very low. Apply to Box No. 1075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4661.

FOR SALE—A newly built AIRY BUNGALOW at Kurla. Has commodious rooms and compound, etc., area 1,357 sq. yds. A good opportunity for those wishing to own landed property at a small capital. Apply in writing to Messrs. P. JOHN & Co. Kalbadevi, Bombay.. 4662

FOR SALE a BAY WALER MARE (aged) well-bred, steady and fast, free from all vices and believed absolutely sound. Price Rs. 350 only, or reasonable offer. Can be seen at any time by arrangement with

THE MANAGER,
WELLINGTON MEWS,
Bombay. 4668.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—From 1st January, the ground floor of "THE CABINS" in middle Colaba facing the harbour, with Electric lights and fans. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4671

TO BE LET—From 1st February, first class offices on the first floor of a house in Esplanade Road, with Electric lights and fans. Floor area nearly 4,700 square f. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4671

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.			1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,, Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,, Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,, Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,, Ferozepore Cantonment*	,,	22.12
8.56	,, Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,, Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,, Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.10	,, Jhelum	,,	16.18
15.50	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,, Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.18	,, Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3 H. M.			1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
11.23	,, Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
2.27	,, Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,,	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep. Ambala Cantonment †	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
0.30	Arr. Kalka†	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	18 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings ↑ Up trains read from bottom to top of column

FREDERICK W. BANSON,
General Traffic Manager

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1915. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About three scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 24th October, 1914. 4249

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against our client Mr. VITHAL GOVIND alias VITHAL RAJA are hereby required to submit their claims with the proofs thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within fifteen days from the date hereof, in default whereof the said claims shall be deemed to have been waived.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1914.

PANDIA & CO.
Solicitors for VITHAL GOVIND alias VITHAL RAJA. 4624

RE LEOPOLD SPINNING BLEACHING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT will be to the INTEREST of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company to attend the meeting called by the Liquidators for 5-15 p.m. TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant and Shareholders are requested to make it a point to ATTEND.

4649 A SHAREHOLDER.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1914-15.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 18 days, commencing on Saturday, 19th December, 1914, and ending on Saturday, 20th March, 1915.

Extra Meetings, 13 days, and Bombay Races, 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

Whole Season, 18 days racing.

Members of the Turf Club ..... Rs. 50 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club Rs. 60 each.
Ladies ..... Rs. 20 each.

To Members of the Turf Club a ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to:—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0
Lady	2 0

BOMBAY RACES.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	6 0
Lady	3 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8
Lady	1 0

BOMBAY RACES.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8
Lady	1 0

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 15th November, 1914. 4576

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of GOKEL GODOO NAIKIN late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

CHOTABHAI KRISHNAJI LALGAOKER of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gamdevi outside the Fort the sole executor named in the said Will .....Z..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of December, 1914.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
4670 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PERNEM, GOA.

VALUATION REDUCED BY ONE-FIFTH ON THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from 11th of December, 1914, at 13 hours, before the Committee of Land a PUBLIC AUCTION SALE, will take place in the premises of the Finance Office at NOVA-GOA, of plots of land, State Property, situated at Pernem, Goa, at reduced price by one-fifth on the original valuation. Those who desire to bid at, shall have to prove that they have deposited in the Government treasury the amount of Rs. 50 in accordance with the art, 60 of the Government order No. 153, issued on the 8th May, 1906. A list with details and condition is kept for the examination of the interested parties in the Portuguese Consulate-General. The fact of making an offer at the auction implies that the bidders are aware and accept all terms mentioned and published in the Government Gazette and others.

ALFREDO CASANOVA,
4673 Consul-General for Portugal.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the unrealized outstandings-Book-debts, drafts secured by demand Promissory Notes, amounts due under decrees of Courts, due from debtors to the BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in liquidation) at Bombay and at its Branches at Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Kolhapur Sangli, Nagpur, Amraoti, and Hyderabad.

The offer may be made for the whole of the assets of the Bank including all Branches or for the Assets of one or more Branches or for the Assets of each separately.

Intending purchasers will be allowed every reasonable facility for examining the accounts to enable them to satisfy themselves of the nature and extent of the outstandings.

The offers should be sent to the Official Liquidator, Bombay Banking Company, Ltd., (in liquidation) High Court, Bombay on or before the 31st January, 1915.

The Liquidator shall not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

R. D. SETHNA,
4657 Official Liquidator.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client BAI PUTLABAI wife of VENAYEK WASUDEV has contracted to purchase from Messrs. SHANTARAM BHEKAJI and SHAMRAO BHIKAJI the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder.

All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift share sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as attorneys for the purchaser at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

The schedule above referred to

Firstly ALL that piece of Leasehold land or ground being a portion of a larger piece of land bearing New Survey No. 138-139 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ranbill or Zaoba's Oart without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4304(2) Street No. (1)a and containing by admeasurement (1174) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Lohana Hirji Bhanji, on the West by the Zaoba's Temple, on the North by a Public passage of the Oart and on the South by a private passage., *Secondly* All that piece or parcel of vacant Leasehold land or ground situate at Ranbill Oart or Zaoba's Wadi without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing five square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 138-139 and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the East by the property of he said Bhikaji Hari Golatkar, on or towards the West by the wall standing thereon and belong to the Fazindar on or towards the South by the wall belonging to Veerbaya and Rustomjee Jamsetjee and on or towards the North by the charitable property of the late Mr. Vithoba Wasudevji Zaoba being a portion of Leasehold land demised by said Narayena Morojee Zaoba to one Rustomjee Jamsetjee.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1914.

NANU HORMUSJEE & CO.
4667 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that TOOKARAM GANPAT KARANJKAR, VITHAL MAHADEO NANORE and BHAU NANAJI OONDKULE all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Trustees of the undermentioned immovable property belonging to the Temple of Shri Vithoba Rakhmai, have agreed to execute a first legal mortgage of the same in favour of our client free from any and all incumbrances whatsoever.

Any person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage gift, inheritance, succession, trust, lien, possession, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby requested to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the mortgage will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure land or ground situate at Khetwady 6th Lane together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and temple standing thereon containing by admeasurement 313 2/9th Square Yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2132-2133 New No. 9234 Old Survey Nos. 762, 763 New Survey No. 5454 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 1957 and Street No. 16 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Maneckjee Hormasjee Kabra and partly by the property of Vanmalidas Jiwandas on or towards the West by Khetwady 6th Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Hussein Mahomed Ragay and on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1914.

FORBES & CO.
4666 Mortgagee's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 756 of 1914.

Re VADILAL VAHALJI of Bombay Hindoo Jain Bania Inhabitant, residing at Gulalwadi out of Fort and carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road in the name of D. Vadilal & Co., as Tailors, and in the name of Gambhirmal Vadilal as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Gulalwadi: An adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VADILAL VAHALJI, trading as D. VADILAL & CO., and also as GAMBHIRMAL VADILAL has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 8th December, 1914. 4674

LA MARINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

FIRST CLASS EDUCATION in English, Mathematics, Science and Latin for European and Anglo-Indian boys only.

Staff of fourteen experienced masters, including seven Graduates of British Universities.

Unrivalled Science laboratories.

Special Classes for Junior and Senior Cambridge Local Examinations, Entrance to Thomason College Roorkee and Allahabad Intermediate Examination.

Numerous leaving Scholarships reserved for Martiniere boys.

Classes reopen with new courses in January.

Apply to PRINCIPAL for Prospectus. 4442

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The NEW MOFUSSIL CO. Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the company, 27 Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), for the purpose of confirming the special resolution passed by the Shareholders at the Meeting held on the 25th November 1914.

By Order of the Board,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
Dated this 9th December, 1914. 4665

AUCTION SALE-

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF A PIECE-GOODS SHOP AT BHINDY BAZAAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under the instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee-in-possession Mr. Allurakhia Jowraj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Dharsey Ramjee an adjudged involvent trading under the name of Messrs. S. A. Dharsey & Co., and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the said mortgagee-in-possession under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of September 1914, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee-in-possession of the other part, sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of December 1914 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Bhindy Bazaar, Shop No. 129/131, of the said mortgagor the following goods consisting of striped gauze, and Delane flannel, vesting, tussor, dress goods, Italian cloth, Cashmere, alpaaca, washing check, calico, holland, long cloth, jacconets, bishop lawn and the shop furniture consisting of show cases, shelves, carpets, a large platform, etc.

Goods will be sold in one lot or reparate lots as may be determined at the time of sale.

Goods well be on view three days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Bhuri Jan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 21st December 1914 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following estate of the said deceased consisting of:—

Teakwood cupboards, dressing table, large mirrors, clocks, marble top table, chairs, bedsteads, wearing apparels, copper and brass utensils, lamps, pictures etc.

Also 1 Brongham with lamps and window curtains.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1914.

MESSRS D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th DECEMBER, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp & Co., lot of watches, the teak and blackwood office and household rich velvet lined furniture including fancy velvet lined, drawing room suites, arm and armless chairs, dumb waiter dining tables, writing, and dressing tables, cane and leather lined easy chairs, hat stands, fancy admirals cabinets, chest of drawers, marble top round tables, ladys tables, phonographs, records, teaphoys, dinner set, forks and knives, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned:

1 Lot watches.

By the order of the concerned.

1 Double wooden cot.

2 William Typewriters.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Bombay 9th December, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of December, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Lamington Road, opposite Star Electric Works, and near the Belasis Road, Byculla Bridge, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood French polished household furniture, also valuable black wood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, handsome ebonized English mahogany sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board, crockery stands, hall electric lamps table lamps, carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs fancy cabinets, bronze, terracotta and farian figures, fancy china vases, and table ornaments, cutlery, pictures, one Jost's fan, one light house pattern clock, 400 days clock, writing tables, chairs, glass door book cases, marble top tables, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs dressing and washhand tables, card tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, bent wood chairs, corner whatnots billiard benches, verandah benches, cane chairs, etc., etc. The property of late Mr. A. Convay and others, Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GOVERNMENT GATE ROAD, PAREL, OPPOSITE THE MORARJI MILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell away by Public Auction, THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, the following property by order of the mortgagee Mr. Edalji Burjorji Wadia and on account and risk of the mortgagor Janimisrekhan Mistry and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of mortgage dated the 5th day of December, 1912 and the Deed of further charge dated the 7th day of May, 1913 and the second Deed of further charge dated the 30th day of May 1913.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground situate at 12 Government Gate Road, Parel, being a portion of the property known as "Park Field" in the Island of Bodmbay Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and having a frontage of 52 feet on Government Gate Road and registered under Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 14221 and New Survey No. 7 and 8-2434 and bounded on or towards the North by the land of the Vendor, on or towards the South by the property of the Finlay Mills, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, and on or towards the West by Government Gate Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred coupe wheels landau in good order.
1 handsome showy punch cullian water cob, handworking and quiet, goes well in harness.
1 3½ H. P. N. S. U. motor cycle with accessories in good orders..

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19 New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture very rich cut glass by best American workmen, and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumb waiters, teapoys, table by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslaw and others and hall lamps, rich drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, fancy table ornaments. China and Japanese vases, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, brass single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc., properties of Messrs. H. J. M. Ellis and A. H. Compton and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One handsome strong canoe shape rubber tyred victoria by Dykes in good order.

One handsome light English rubber tyred vis-a-vis, by Holmes, in good order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will in order to close account of the estate of the late Mr. Jaffer Shivji Nathoo, sell by Public Auction at Furniture Bazar Chuckla, opposite Crawford Market, the whole of the stock in trade of his furniture shop consisting of dining tables, large and small sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner wagons, arms and without arm chairs, drawing room sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs and ottoman, drawing room new design side and corner cabinets, jardineers; single and double and cabinet fashion mirror door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, side and pear marble top tables, dressing chest of drawers, large chenal glasses, glass door book cases, teapoys, pieces of silk tapestry and plush velvet, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE-

BENNETT & Co.,—*(Contd..)*

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "WACHAGHANDY FAMILY HOUSE" AT OLD MODIKHANA, FORT.

The following immovable property situate at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, will be put up for sale, by public Auction, on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) under instructions from the owners thereof.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and within the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618—618, New Nos. 5768—5770, old survey No. 1123 and New Survey No. 9305 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under A. ward No. 1991 and street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Wadia on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Shavaksah Banaji on or towards the East by a sweepers passage on or towards the West by Mody Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for some of the owners or to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys for the remaining owners.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

To-Night. To-Night.

The Great Exclusive Feature Film.

A CIRCUS HEROINE

A TWO REEL DRAMA OF REAL MERIT

The subject is one to immediately grip the imagination and hold it in bondage until the last scene had flashed away.

MAX ON THE BRINY

One of the daintiest and most refreshing comedies we have shown for some time.

PATHE WAR GAZETTE.

Scenes from the trenches in France flashed on our screen, they vividly depict the great war.

PATHE WAR MAP.

We present series No. 1 of an entirely novel and original method of educating you in the way of

"HOW TO FOLLOW THE WAR."

AN ARTIST'S NIGHTMARE.

One of our rich and irresistible comedy films.

LITTLE RAVEN'S SWEETHEART

A clever and charming drama just O. K for an Imperial audience.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 1

Prize Shows:

Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

Under European Management

A Grand Opening of A Grand Programme

30,000 FEET LONG

Begins from Saturday 12th December

AT

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

WHEREIN WILL BE SEEN

Theft of Important Government Documents.

The difficulties of a Spy.

Bravery of a General's Daughter.

Use of Hydroplane to reach a Steamer.

The Fidelity of the Natives.

&c., &c., &c.

USUAL POPULAR PRICES.

TOWN HALL

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE,

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

DANCE

In aid of Christmas Tree Fete for Orphan Children.

Friday, 18th. December 1914,

9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Tickets may be had as under :—

Price—Gent and Lady, Rs. 2. Extr Lady, Re. 1.

FORT—Anglo-Indian Empire League Office, Cama Buildings, Medows Street.

PRINCE'S DOCK—Mr. E. C. Jolley, Por Trust.

MAZAGON—J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat

BYCULLA—T. A. G. McDonnell, No. 7, Love Lane

And at the Door.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 127!

A most Exciting and Thrilling War Drama
That will set your Nerves "A-Tickling."

WHEN LEE SURRENDERS

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THESE WAR PICTURES.
They give you "The Real Thing"
If you want to get an idea of war in all its terrible actuality—
YOU **MUST** COME AND SEE THIS PICTURE.
It is a Marvel of Realism.
AUGMENTED BY A FULL PROGRAMME, INCLUDING
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS
Containing the Latest News in Pictures by the Mail.
Also a Remarkable Picture showing
THE KAISER REVIEWING HIS TROOPS
Before the outbreak of the present War.
***3 Shows Nightly :*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**
PRIZE SHOWS SATURDAY & SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-45.

B. E. S. SCHOOL

BYCULLA.

DANCE Dec. 11 9-30 p. m.
CONCERT Dec. 12 9 p. m.
in the Boys School.
Novelty program of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and

A RIPPING REVUE

of Local and Topical characters.

2½ hours of Good Music
and RIP-ROARING FUN
IN AID OF
THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH DISTRESS FUND

Prices:

DANCE, Gentleman and Lady .. Rs. 1-8
Single Lady .. .. .. Annas. 8
CONCERT, Admission .. .. Re. 1
Gentleman and Lady to Dance and one to concert .. .. Rs. 2.

Mr. ALEX. ASHTON, Hon., Sec.

G. I. P. Ry.

BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
SECOND VARIETY
CONCERT AND DANCE

December 9th, 1914, 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
IN AID OF THE
WAR FUND

Under the patronage and presence of Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Agent, G. I. P. Ry., and Mrs. Hepper.

Prices—Rs. 3 2 and Re 1.
Tickets at the Institute and at the door.

W. H. COOK,
Hon. Secretary.

THE BOMBAY GAS COY'S SOCIAL CLUB, PAREL.

GRAND DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon
IN AID OF
THE WOMEN'S BRANCH
Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund

Wednesday, 16th December 1914 at 9-30 p.m.
Admission : Gents Rs. 2 each with 2 Ladies.
Extra Ladies Re. 1 each.

V. N. PINTO,
HONY. SECRETARY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. 180—C9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th December 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab. Day temperature is normal in the extreme north but has fallen and is now in defect elsewhere; night temperature is also below normal in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Agra. Temperature continues in excess at Allahabad; elsewhere it has fallen and is now in slight defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night. It is in defect during the day in upper Sind but at night in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect except at Verawal, Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south Konkan. Night temperature continues normal at Bombay and in excess elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature continues in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in Malabar and fairly general in south-east Madras. Weather is slightly unsetteled off Malabar. The cold wave has reached the extreme western districts of the United Provinces and temperature is in defect to the west of a line joining Veraval and Agra with the exception of the extreme north and lower Sind. A slight recovery in the temperature is however noticeable in Baluchistan.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 8th of December, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th	76.1	48.6	91	..	2.22	1.16
Jask	78.5	64.3	69	..	0.25	—0.85
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	79.1	70.4	61	..	1.74	1.23
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.3	44.1	66	..	0.3	0.19
Rawalpindi	72.9	37.7	87	..	4.14	3.82
Lahore	64.5	39.6	91	..	1.07	0.98
Sirsa	67 9	34.7	78	..	0.02	..
Ambala	68.7	44.1	84	..	0.29	0.03
Delhi	66.6	46.5	59	..	0.33	0.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.6	45.6	40	..	0	—0.09
Mainpuri	76.0	47.4	66	..	0.04	—0.15
Jhansi	77.0	49.0	52	..	0	—0.16
Cawnpore	81.0	53.1	63	..	0	—0.37
Allahabad	83.4	53.5	73	..	0	—0.33
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobad	72 3	45.6	53	..	0.52	0.43
Karachi	80 0	57.2	42	..	0.02	—0.08
Ajmer	68.0	48 4	62	..	0.49	0.26
Jaipore	72 4	40.4	41	..	0.12	—3.05
Kotah	76.4	51.8	46	..	0.28	0.23
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	75.4	45 2	26	..	0.16	0.06
Dwarka	77.7	58 0	46	..	0.09	0 09
Veraval	87.0	69.0	38	..	0	—0.31
Rajkot	80.2	44.2	57	..	0.31	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	84.0	50.8	57	..	0	—0.20
Surat	88.2	57.6	70	..	0.70	0.58
Ahmedabad	84.6	56 6	38	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	80.6	48 2	38	..	0.06	—0.09
Neemuch	76.1	45 0	42	..	0.45	0.27
Indore	81.7	52.7	47	..	0.85	0.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.7	49.9	71	..	0	—0.43
Saugor	81.2	58.2	61	..	0.04	—0.37
Hoshangabad	82.7	59.0	66	..	1.34	0.90
Khandwa	87.4	61.3	64	..	0.20	—0.22
Akola	87.5	52.4	41	..	0	—0.44
Amra oti	86.1	58.6	43	..	0.01	—0.54
Nagpur	83.7	54.7	48	..	0.08	—0.54
Chanda	85.5	50.4	72	..	0	—0.77
Raipur	82.0	54.4	61	..	0	—0.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85 6	70.5	77	..	0.18	—0.20
Ratnagiri	94 1	74.1	50	..	0.01	—0.46
Mormugao	86.7	75.0	68	..	0.43	—0.57
Karwar	85.1	73.1	92	..	2.65	0.94
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.2	52.4	61	..	1.78	1.37
Ahmednagar	86.3	51.4	51	..	1.63	1.03
Poona	87.6	55.3	68	..	0.55	—0 31
Sholapur	88.4	62.1	56	..	1.90	0.82
Bijapur	86.2	64.5	53	..	2.33	1.37
Belgaum	83.4	62.5	61	..	1.15	—0.38
Aurangabad	85.2	57.2	43	..	0.66	0.07
Nyzamabad (Indur)	83 5	52 5	67	..	0.06	—0.55
Hyderabad	83.4	63.0	90	..	0	—0.93
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.9	74.9	90	0.79	2.82	—0.11
Calicat	88 4	76.1	82	1.35	4.38	—0.06
Cochin	94.7	73.7	88	0.50	10.24	3.25
Colombo	86 2	74.0	92	..	13.19	—0.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	85.1	66.7	69	..	0.66	—4 81
Bellary	90.0	66.1	67	..	2.11	0.04
Guddapah	87.8	69.6	66	..	2.53	—1.09
Madras	84.8	70.6	88	..	14.80	0.02
Bangalore	81.9	62.2	70	..	1.48	—1.49
Coimbator	90.8	70.1	85	..	2.86	—0.68
Trichinopoly	71.1	71.3	79	0.22	4.57	—0.79
Negapatam	84 9	73.3	79	0.70	15.52	—3.37

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." 180—D24

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8
Firooze — Primrose — Jeddah — Nov, 25

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8.

Massasant	Henderson	Arce Bay
Ormera	Machan	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
Teckaka Maru	Meyzaki	Port Said
Kinross	Trebilcock	Lorenzo Marquis
Steamer	Castalia	for Liverpool
Do,	Circaesia	for do,
Do,	Elgin	Karachi

S. S. Hakushika Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakushika Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 8th instant.

S. S. Firooze:—The steamer Firooze, 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah which port she left on Nov. 25 with a cargo of specie.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Teckaka Maru:—The steamer Teckaka Maru, 3,201 tons, Captain Y. Meyazaki, will sail to-day for Port Said with ballast.

S. S. Kinross:—The steamer Kinross, 2,652 tons, Captain E. Trebylcock, will sail to-day for Lonenzo Marquis with ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, December 8th, 1914.

Cape Antebes	Lochead	J. Mackintash & Co
Flamanian	Cruckshank	K. Nixon & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
Montelullo	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Teckaku Maru	Muyazuki	Tyebjee & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

Benguela	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
Kt. Templar	Jones	M.M. & Co
Kirklee	Curri	W. & A. G.&Co
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co
Queen Maud	Howes	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Clan Ross	Clark	J. F. & Co
Elgin	Potts	M M. & Co
Roma	Andrea	Italian Mail

Dock Gate.

Ajavi	Richardson	T. M & Col

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Mahanadi	Esmail	
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld

H. W. V. D.

Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co

Offside,

Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldgate	Harrison	K. N. & Co
Amazon	Beesu	
Blake	Hill	A. Yule & Co
Catchness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Madrid	Dick	K. N. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	
Elsia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor di Dia	Abco	Purshotam & Co.
Hatumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Hynford	Horne	M. M. & C
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co
King Edward	Sampson	T. M. & Co
Kinross	Tribilcock	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Nairu	Lassen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Purgoes	Smith	M. M. & Co
Yorkmoor	Great	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flaminian (s) 50 bales, cotton, Diwadkar & Co.; 200 bales, hemp, C. Peraj & Co.; 3,028 cwts, myrabolums, D. Bomanjee & Co.; 2,240 cwts, linseed cake, Breul & Co.; 1,000 tons, manganese ore, S. Syndicate; 200 cwts, kardee oil cake, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Flaminian (s) 495 cwts, linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 1 bundle, woollen carpets, Allen Bros.; 1 bales, cow hides, N. Kassam; 4 bales, cow hides, 4 bales, goat skins, H. A. Oomer & Son; 17 cases, bristles, Allen Bros.; 11 cases, empty iron cylinders, Thomson & Gridley; 12 bales, cow hides, A. Kassam; 7 bales, cow hides, V. Esmail & Co.; 547 cwts, turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 6 cases, dragoons', blood, 22 cwts, olibanum, A. H. Mawjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cape Antibes (s) 834 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Cape Antibes (s) 6,428 cwts, cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 210 bales, hemp, T. Morrison & Co.; 175 bales, hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Benguela (s) 6,000 cwts, castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Benguela (s) 1,200 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 210 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 145 bales, cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 2,496 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.; 101 bales, savri cotton, H. Sulzer & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 750 bales, cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 300 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 800 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 192 bales, cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Jinsen Maru (s) 112 cwts, sharkfins, 300 cwts, gum olibnum, V. Ooka; 1,500 cwts, onions, R. E. Dadachanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Roma from Genoa, Agents, Maritima Italiana, 137 cases, wine, 119 cases, vermouth, 22 cases, spirits, 12 cases, cognac, 84 cases, liquor, 300 cases, beer, 8 cases, cigarettes, 10 packages, tobacco, 41 cases, olive oil, 5 cases, essential oil, 26 packages, 1 bundle, dry fruits, 2 baskets, 1 package, 2,532 cases, figs, 108 cases, chestnuts, 671 cases, currants, 1,880 bags, almonds, 2 bags, 1 case, nuts, 2 cases, saffron, 78 bags, gum, 2 cases, herbs for dyeing, 28 cases, colour, 17 bundles, hides, 360 barrels, flooring tiles, 10 bales, silk waste yarn, 15 bales, 17 cases, cotton goods, 500 pieces, marble tiles, 180 slabs, marble, 5 cases, watches, 60 cases, vermicelli, 7 cases silk worm eggs, 69 cases, 16 tubs, 1 package, provisions and oilman's stores, 480 cases, condensed milk, 4 cases, confectionery, 29 packages, ropes and cords.

S. S. Hyndford from Calcutta, Agents, W. and A. Graham & Co., 6,400 tons, coal, 10 bales, canvas, 48 cases, lime juice, 174 boxes, 38 cases, soap.

S. S. Elgin from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co., 61,492 bags, rice, 4,486 bars, pig lead, 360 bags, cotton seed, 86 casks, 1. oil, 44 bundles, shooks.

S. S. Dalemoor, from Calcutta, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co., 6,400 tons, coal, 1,450 kegs, 335 drums, 9 crates, 1 box, paints and colour, 9 boxes, varnish, 3 drums, disinfectant liquid.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. 180—5.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	7,791
Future delivery prices:—	
May-Jnue	4.12
June-July	Nominal.
July-Aug.	4.19
Aug.-Sep.	Nominal.
Sep.-Oct.	Nominal.
Oct.-Nov.	4.30
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Nominal.
Jan.-Feb.	4.35

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 8th December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Importer.*
1 tin sovereigns	1,500	Bahrein	M. A. Reza.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 5th and 6th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	19*	21,816
B. B. & C. I. Railway	30	35,671

*Boxes and Bars.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 6½ lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet and rates are unchanged. There is little doing.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T.T. ready.	..1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	..1	3¾
T.T. forward, 21st Dec...	..1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4¼
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¾

BULLION.

Spot Bar Silver in London was 3/16 up at 23¾. The local market is steadier and there is a moderate inquiry for ready bars at our quotation.

We quote :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	12	0
Ready Bar silver (com duty)	71	0	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The quotation for Government Paper stood unchanged at Rs. 92.

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,575.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 867½ and Rs. 870.

In Mill Shares Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,730 x.d., Colaba at Rs. 1,250, Madhavji at Rs. 940. Standard at Rs. 825 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 197½.

Finlays declined to Rs. 247½.

Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 63½ (Old Issue) and Rs. 61½ (New Issue).

Central Provinces Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 108½ and a lot was placed at this figure. Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares stood unchanged at Rs. 25½.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 90½.

Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 166 to Rs. 170.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 207 and preference at Rs. 171.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,130 and preference to Rs. 1,117½.

Telephones were in request at Rs. 73.

COTTON.

Yesterday there was little change in the Home markets, New York closing 1 to 2 points up, New Orleans 3 down and unchanged, and Liverpool 3 to 4 points up.

Locally the market opened steadier on some covering in the bazaar during the night Good Broach was quoted Rs. 174 and five Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 147. During the early part of the day rates advanced Re. 1 and Japan export houses sold January Khamgaons at Rs. 148. They also sold Khamgaon March during the afternoon at Rs. 145½. A moderate business has been done in Broach and Bengals and the market close steady at our quoations.

Ready cotton is steady with a small business passing.

The receipts into Bombay for the two days ending at 6 p.m. yesterday were:—

Khandesh	614 bales.
Berar	1,739 ,,
Central Provinces	1,362 ,,
Dholiera	8 ,,
N. W. Provinces	2,729 ,,
Total	6,452 ,,

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 174½ Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 161 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 157 ,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 155 ,,
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 152 ,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 150 ,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 148 ,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 138 ,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 126 ,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 125 ,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 126 Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 121½ ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-3-0 R.T.

Linseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-14-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs. 5-14-0 R.T.

Tilseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 38-0-0
Mimbara Ready	Rs. 40-0-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0 B.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-3-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	6,452 Bales.
Wheat	3,261 Cwts
Linseed	70 ,,
Rape, Rai etc.	3 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,588 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	1,209 ,,
Castorseed	852 ,,
Rice	3,809 ,,
Myrabolams	92 ,,
Cottonseed	10,108 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	3,052 ,,
Jowar	1,709 ,,
Maize	35 ,,
Barley	757 ,,

GOLD MEDALS. GRAND PRIX
Paris 1900 Liege 1905
St. Louis 1904

BY APPOINTMENT.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1799

THE MERCHANTS', MANUFACTURERS' & SHIPPERS DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD.

Now Compiling for **1915.**

This Directory is found in every office of importance throughout the six continents.

For particulars of subscription, advertising rates, etc. apply to A. G. BROOKS, Far Eastern Representative who, is now residing at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, until the 28th December.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

BEST TONIC

BOTH FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

A full trial bottle sent on receipt of Annas 4 for Postage.

SAPAT & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

Y Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists'

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (377) *Hornby Road*,

BOMBAY

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEFECT IN PROCEEDINGS.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. APPA JAYARAM BHOGLE AND FOUR OTHERS.

This was a criminal reference by Mr. M. B. Ayanji, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, under section 438, Cr. P. Code.

The facts of the case are: A widow by name Naku of a village near Malwan, died on the 20th September, 1913, and on the following day the accused gave information to the police that certain persons had a hand in drugging her for the purpose of causing miscarriage, an offence punishable under sec. 314 of the Indian Penal Code. The offence being non-cognisable, the Police obtained the permission of the Magistrate to investigate the matter under sec. 155 of the Cr. P. Code. In empowering the Police to do so, the Magistrate directed them to make a report to him of the result of the investigation. The Police, however, sent a report, not to the Magistrate, but to the District Superintendent of Police at Ratnagiri, who thereupon sanctioned the prosecution of the accused for giving false information under sec. 211 of the I. P. Code.

The prosecution alleged that the woman was about 40 to 50, and was not at all pregnant and died a natural death. The trying Magistrate of Malwan found that she was 30 years old and was about 7 months advanced in pregnancy when she died, but held that there was no evidence that she died of any medicine, administered to her, and that the accused had no grounds to believe that she died in consequence of any medicine administered to her, or that the persons named by them in the information were in the conspiracy to give such medicine to her. Accordingly the Magistrate convicted all the five accused under sec. 211 of the I. P. Code and sentenced them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month each.

On application for revision by the accused, the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri referred the case to the High Court with a recommendation that the convictions and sentences be set aside on the ground that the sanction of the Magistrate who had taken cognisance of the case within the meaning of sec. 190 of the Cr. P. Code had not been obtained.

Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment of the Court observed that even if the Magistrate had not directed the report to be made, sec. 173 of the Cr. P. Code required that it should be made. The case was one that could not be disposed of without the order of the Magistrate in some form or other. No report, however, having been made to the Magistrate and no order having been made by him, the case as a matter of fact had never been disposed of. The ground taken by the Sessions Judge in his reference was perfectly true, although technically it might be that that reason was doubtful because of the circumstances that the proceedings did go before the Magistrate, and apparently so far as the Police were concerned, were not intended to go before him. His Lordship meant the proceedings of investigation into non-cognisable cases. But however that might be, there was another objection which seemed to his Lordship more fundamental and more cogent than the want of sanction. It was that, as his Lordship explained, the case had not come to an end and could not come to an end without an order of the Magistrate and that being so, it was contrary to the method and spirit, contrary indeed to the whole system of criminal proceedure that the police should be allowed to prosecute in the way they had done without even having the case disposed of by the Magistrate. His Lordship added that the point was not one of technicality but of very great importance, one need say little to show how absolutely contrary to our system things would be if the police were allowed independently of the Magistrate to take proceedings, as they had done, in cases which had never been disposed of by the Magistrate.

For that important and fundamental defect his Lordship considered that the whole of the proceedings were bad, and therefore the convictions must be set aside.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the accused applicants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

GUNGABAI, WIDOW v. SOONABAI COWASJI GHEEWALA AND COOVERJEE JAMSETJI GHEEWALA.

This was a suit for the specific performance of an agreement by the defendants to sell their property situated at Shaikh Memon Street in Bombay. The plaintiff alleged that on the 18th Jan. 1914, she had agreed to purchase from the first defendant a property at Sheik Memon Street for Rs. 33,750 and had paid Rs. 1,001 as earnest money. This property formerly belonged to the first defendant's father Cowasji Nowrojee Gheewala. Since his death six-seventhe of the interest in the property was acquired by the first defendant by inheritance and assignments, while one-seventh of the interest in the house belonged to the second defendant. On August 14th 1908, the first defendant obtained letters of Administration to the estate of her father and the premises in question were then valued at Rs. 1,845. The plaintiff alleged that an agreement was entered into with the first defendant as administratrix and the second defendant knew that she was selling the whole property as administratrix and the second defendant did not object. By oversight however the description of the first defendant as administratrix was omitted in drawing up the agreement. The plaintiff prayed that the said agreement be rectified and that specific performance of the same as rectified, be decreed against the first defendant as administratrix and alternatively if she was held not entitled to this, then she prayed for specific performance of the agreement against the first defendant personally in respect of her six-seventhe share and for recovering compensation or damages against the first defendant in respect of the remaining one-seventh share in which the second defendant had a beneficial interest.

The first defendant in her written statement said that the property at Sheik Memon Street had been occupied for many years past by the plaintiff and her predecessors for the purposes of a shop for selling sweets the business whereof was being carried on in the name and style of "Amidchand Govindjee"; she alleged that the value of the business had largely been due to the situation of the premises and the plaintiff in consequence, had always been very anxious to acquire the ownership of the property. This property was subject to a mortgage for Rs. 16,000 and a further charge of Rs. 2,000 in favour of one Canjee Soonderjee now deceased.

The defendant further alleged that the plaintiff through her friends and agents Chotalal Dulsukhram and Mathuradas Vassanjee opened negotiations with this defendant for the purchase of her interest in the premises. It was suggested by these agents of the plaintiff that she should pass a letter to Mathuradas leaving it to him to fix the price so as to bind the plaintiff to the price so fixed and the defendant was pursuaded to sign such a letter on the promise made to her by Chotalal and Mathuradas that Mathuradas would fix the price at not less than Rs. 1,000 per square yard. The area of the premises was 43 square yards. At the sae time they threatened that if the defendant did not agree to leave the matter to Mathuradas and sign such a letter, he would get the deceased mortgagee Kanji Soonderji's legal representatives to exercise the power of sale under the mortgage deed and the property would not fetch any such price as agreed upon. Some time after this the agreement was signed by the defendant at the house of Mr. Girdharlal, Solicitor. At the time of putting her signature the defendant alleged that the amount of the price was blank. The figure Rs. 33,750 was put in afterwards. Rs. 1001 were not paid as earnest money as alleged by the plaintiff but were received by Mathuradas purporting to act for the estate of the mortgagee.

Under the above circumstances the defendant submitted that the agreement was not binding on her. Rs. 33,750 was not the proper price for the premises, the market value of the same being at least Rs. 43,000. The letter leaving it to Mathuradas to fix the price had been obtained from her by undue influence and that an unfair advantage had been taken over her by the agents of the plaintiff in getting her to sign the agreement. The defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. The defendant also counter-claimed for the vacant possession of the house and also for rent at Rs. 225 a month from 1st Dec. 1913 agreed to by the plaintiff.

The second defendant in her written statement said that she did not consent to the agreement for sale nor was she aware of it till after it was executed. She objected to it as soon as she came to know of it. She submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to the reliefs prayed for against her.

After the pleadings were read the second defendant was discharged from the suit, the plaintiff being ordered to pay her costs.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Moos and Mr. Weldon appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Taraporewala and Mr. Dadachanji appeared for the second defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy & Co.

Attorneys for the 1st defendant: Messrs. Pocha & Co.

Attorneys for the second defendant: Messrs. Dubash & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

FAILURE TO MEET CALLS FOR BANK SHARES.

THE PIONEER BANK LTD. v. RUSTOM A. IRANI AND OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendants calls made in respect of shares of the plaintiff Bank.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendants.

The defendants were the executors of a deceased shareholder of 500 shares of the face value of Rs. 25 each. The deceased was also a director of the Bank. The calls were made prior to the death of the deceased. The defendants contended that the articles provided that calls were to be made only in case of emergency and no such emergency had arisen.

His Lordship adjourned the suit to Tuesday next and inspection was ordered to be given to the defendants.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon.

Solicitors for the defendants: Wadia, Gandhy & Co.

PEARL CONSIGNMENT.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' BANK LTD. v. BHAICHAND KARAMCHAND, A FIRM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 12,407.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant firm.

The defendants consigned certain parcels for sale in Europe through the plaintiff Bank, the plaintiff Bank advancing moneys to the defendants on the security of the said parcels. Two of the parcels were re-called from Europe; and two parcels had to be sold by auction on account of the defendants having failed to pay the necessary margin. The amount sued for by the plaintiffs was the balance remaining due to the plaintiffs after giving the defendants credit for the amounts realized by the sale and other receipts.

The defendants, among other contentions, disputed that the sale by the plaintiffs was bona-fide and in good faith. On that the plaintiffs were entitled to sell. They alleged that they had suffered a loss of Rs. 26,841 owing to the plaintiffs' wrongful conduct and this amount they counter-claimed from the plaintiffs. They further disputed their liability to pay certain charges debited to their account by the plaintiffs; and counter-claimed that an account of the transaction be taken.

After the hearing had proceeded for some time, the parties came to terms.

By consent, all issues raised were decided in the plaintiffs' favour. Half only of certain cabling charges were borne by the defendant. The suit was referred to the Commissioner for taking an account of the whole transaction, on the basis agreed upon by the parties. The defendants' counter claim was dismissed. Costs up-to-date were to be paid by the defendants. Further costs and directions were reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Bicknell, Merwanji Romer & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

COTTON FIRE.

CLAIM AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE INDIAN COTTON CO. LTD. v. THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 212,944 with interest at 6 p. c. from the 26th May 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Binning, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs, who are commission agents and brokers, held in May 1914 large quantities of cotton belonging to their constituents; and the same was pledged to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China who had advanced moneys on the cotton. On the 18th April 1914 the defendant company issued a policy to the Chartered Bank covering certain cotton in godowns in Frere Road against risks of fire. On the 25th May 1914 that policy was by agreement between the defendants and the Bank transferred to cover similar goods stored at Apollo Press Godown at Jamshed Bunder, Colaba. On the same day the defendant company issued another policy to the Chartered Bank covering certain other goods in the same godown at Colaba against risk of fire. On the 26th May 1914 a fire broke out, destroying a considerable portion of the goods insured with the defendant company under the two policies. And the amount claimed by the plaintiffs from the defendants in the present suit was the amount ascertained to be payable by the defendant company in respect of the loss by fire on apportionment with other Insurance Companies who had also insured the same cotton. The two policies had been assigned to the plaintiffs by the Chartered Bank.

THE DEFENCE.

The principal defence raised by the defendants was that the policies were expressly made subject to a warranty that not more than 15,000 bales were to be stored in the godown during the currency of the policy. The plaintiffs themselves admitted that at the time of the fire there were 15,577 bales in the godown. That was a breach of the warranty and absolved the defendants from liability under the policies. The defendants also raised the points that they were absolved from liability owing to over-insurance by the plaintiffs and owing to non-disclosure of certain material facts, previous to the issue of the policies.

After hearing arguments of Counsel his Lordship delivered judgment. His Lordship said that it was clear that the policies provided only for a storage of 15,000 bales of cotton and that the premia paid to the defendants were calculated on that basis. If the plaintiffs had desired to take out the policies to cover 20,000 bales they would have had to pay higher rates. The question was whether the breach of warranty which was admitted by the plaintiffs, was material and avoided the contract. That question could admit of only one answer. It did not matter in the least that the defendants were at the time prepared to accept the risk of 20,000 bales. The contract was clearly for 15,000 and it could not be argued that this was not one of the material terms of the contract. And this basic term was broken as soon as the contract was made. The plaintiffs' suit was dismissed with costs. The premia paid to the defendants were ordered to be set off against the costs payable by the plaintiffs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Little & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A HINDU FAMILY.

DANGER OF ALLOWING SHOPS IN RESIDENTIAL HOUSES.

A fire, which at one period threatened to be attended with great loss of life, broke out early on Tuesday morning in a two-storeyed house, situated near the Nagdevi Street at the corner of Masjid Bunder Road, and belonging to Mr. Maganlal Hargovindas. On the ground-floor were two sweetmeat shops on both sides of the house and it is believed that the outbreak originated in the fire left unextinguished in the oven of one of these shops where sweets were prepared and sold. The two upper floors were used as residential quarters. The flames were first noticed at 3 a.m. coming out of the shop by Police Constable 594 B., who was on duty at Masjid Bunder Road and he at once gave the alarm. A panic ensued and the inmates of the first floor, about eight in number, were just in time to rush down the only staircase in the building, and that too a wooden one. Mrs. Jaikorebai Kaliandas Kapadia and her family, who lived on the second floor, were however too late by a minute or two as the staircase had caught fire. The only means of exit was thus cut off and the lady and her family stood in imminent danger of life. They, however, with great presence of mind, placed a plank between a window on the second floor of the burning building and the roof of a neighbouring house, and by these means they safely got to the roof and thence passing on to the roof of another house, they came near a window, through which they got into that house and escaped. The family, who thus bravely made their escape, included a five-year old son of Mrs. Jaikorebai. Several municipal fire engines quickly arrived on the scene of fire, and working under the direction of the Chief of the Brigade, Mr. Greenop, put out the fire within half an hour, before it could spread to the neighbouring building. The police, under Superintendent Sanderson and Inspectors, Barnes, Power, Carter and Dyer, maintained excellent order among the large crowds that had collected there, and rendered great assistance to the people rescued from the burning building. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 16,000.

M. RODIN TO-DAY.

Auguste Rodin, who has made such a generous and valuable gift of his own work to the British nation, is still vigorous in spite of his age, and continues to work hard at his art, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Once looked upon by the orthodox school as a dangerous artistic heretic, whose work no sane person could sincerely admire, he has now an undisputed position as the greatest sculptor of his time, although he has never received the official hall-mark of membership of the French Academy of Fine Arts, perhaps only because he has never cared to ask for it. None of the really great French artists is a member of the Academy. Degas, Renoir, and Claude Monet are, like Rodin, outside it. Rodin, however, has for a long time enjoyed the patronage of the French Government, which, like other Governments, is inclined to favour only academic art. He has had many orders from the State for monuments and statues, and was commissioned a few years ago to make busts of various living French celebrities. One of his most famous works, "The Thinker," stands in front of the Panthéon at Paris, in which lie the great French dead. The State has also provided him with a studio at the Hôtel de Bisch, the wonderful old house in the Rue de Varenne which was formerly the Convent of the Sacré Coeur. The chapel of the convent has become a museum of Rodin's works. Even great artists are sometimes caught napping, and not long ago Rodin declared to be a forgery a bronze which he afterwards recognised as his own work. It is sure that he had not seen it, and had trusted to the description of a friend. Rodin's sympathy for England is not of recent date. He has paid many visits to England, and many English men and women have been translated into marble or stone by his hand. He has left for Italy to see once more the works of Michael Angelo, who is his great admiration, and to whom he may be fitly compared, although he lacks one quality which Michael Angelo possessed—namely, the architectural sense. But for that the great French master of the nineteenth century would hardly rank below the great Italian of the Renaissance. Rodin's art, however, is as typically French as the man himself, and his gift, apart from its great artistic and pecuniary value, has a representative character. It is a fitting expression of the gratitude of the whole French people.

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THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
Performance in aid of War Relief Fund, Baliwala's Theatre.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

English Mails due, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Dance in aid of Bombay Diocesan Church Distress Fund, B. E. S. School, Byculla 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Adjourned meeting, Bombay Corporation.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Dec. 9.

1009. Leave.—No. 7840 Lce Corpl. H. Wald, "F" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 23rd December 1914 to 4th January 1915.
1010. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8262 Vol. S. Ravenscroft.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6. p.m.

March—"Florentiner" .....Fucik.
Overture—"Morning Noon and Night"...Suppe.
Waltz—"The Eternal Waltz" .....Fall.
Selection—"A. Country Girl" .....Monckton.
Serenade—"Sizlietta" .....Von Blon.
Selection—"Hullo Ragtime" .....Hirsch.
Dream picture. A Phantom.....Brigade.
Rule Britannia Myddleton.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt. Colonel H. P. Lane and the Officers, the band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play this evenng the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

March—A. Frangesa .....D. Mario Costa.
Idly—Softly Unawares .....Paul Lincke.
Valse—Summer Glory .....Pedro De Zulueta.
Selecton—The Dollar Princess .....Lee Fall.
Intermezzo—In the Night .....Jean Gilbert.
Selection—The Sunshine Girl .Paul A. Rubens.
Valse—Nights of Gladness .....Charles.
Two Step—Gaby Glide .....Louis A. Hersch.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation will be held on Monday the 14th instant and not to-morrow.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The latest list of subscriptions to the funds of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital brings the total amount subscribed up till now to Rs. 26,69,536-15-9.

LEOPOLD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

The attention of shareholders is invited to the meeting of the above company, called by the liquidators for 5-15 p.m., to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Meteorological Department, Simla, has informed the Port Officer, Bombay, that the indications of disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea are less marked now.

FATAL BURNS

While Bismillabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged about 30 years, residing on the second floor of a house in Telly Street, was preparing tea in her room on Monday, her clothes accidentally caught fire and she sustained severe burns about her body. She was removed to the Cama Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries yesterday.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay City on Monday, was 87, as compared with 75 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 80 of 1912. There were no cases of either plague or cholera, but one attack and death from small-pox were reported during the day. 2,077 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, on Monday, none of which were discovered to be plague-stricken.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has made the following appointments on the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, with effect from the 1st December, 1914:—

Lieut.-Colonel J. Lloyd T. Jones, to be Chairman.
Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Curimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid, Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda, to be members.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

At the request of Mrs. Manglagauri Chunilal Setalvad, Mr. Chhotalal Mulchand and Mr. Maganlal Mulchand, proprietors of the Bombay Guzerati Theatrical Company, gave last night at the Gaiety Theatre a benefit performance of their play "Vasant-Prabha" in aid of the war fund under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill who were present.

The performance was a great success and the proceeds amounted to about Rs. 1,800 the whole of which without deducting expenses, will be forwarded to the war fund, thus bringing the total of money so far collected by Mrs. Setalvad to Rs. 6,000.

At the conclusion of the first act Mr. and Mrs. Hill were garlanded and before they left the theatre, they decorated Mr. Chhotolal, the senior partner, with a gold medal presented by his friends and admirers.

LADY NOTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—In memory of the late Sheth Vaghji Bechar as per his will, Rs. 500; Sheth Mulji Haridas in honour of the marriage occasion, Rs. 101; Sheth Premji Goculdas in honour of the marriage occasion, Rs. 51; Sheth Tricumdas Ranchoddas, Rs. 15; A Hindu Lady in memory of her husband, Rs. 15; Miscellaneous donations, Rs. 22.

As Dewali contribution:—Sir Vissonji Tricumji Kt. for one khandi rice and one khandi bajri, Rs. 92-11-0; Sheth Kunverji Jiwandas for one bag of rice, Rs. 15-1-6; Sheth Jadavji Kanji for one bag of rice, Rs. 15-1-6; Sheth Dayal Goculdas for one bag of rice, Rs. 15-1-6; Sheth Vurjiwandas Hirji for one bag of rice, Rs. 15-1-6; Miscellaneous donations, Rs. 34-1-3.

LECTURE ON WA

A public address on the present crisis was delivered by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, L. M. & S., Chairman of the F Ward Food Prices Committee, on Sunday last, in the compound of the Crescent Mills at Ferguson Road, Parel, before a large gathering consisting of over a thousand mill-hands and several European gentlemen connected with the Mills. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., presided. As the lecture was meant for the mill-hands, it was delivered in Marathi. The lecturer traced the course of events upto the present day and showed how secure was the position of England and her Indian subjects. He exhorted the audience to be calm and to carry on their usual avocations without any anxiety and assured them of the solicitude of Government for their welfare and referred to the measures taken by them to ward off the evil effects of the war on India, one amongst which being the appointment of the Food Prices Committee. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman and after giving three cheers for the British Arms and offering prayers for their success, the audience dispersed.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held at Mahim on Sunday last a fair number of members being present.

The 1st event was a Ten Bird Handicap Sweep which was won by W. Fraser with 7 kills and 1 handicap, A. S. Knowles taking 2nd prize.

A similar Sweep followed. R. Kennedy and A. S. Knowles tieing with a total of 8, including handicap and on shooting off the tie the latter was successful.

The Tyros Cup, together with an Optional Sweep, was the next event to be shot for. W. S. Rogers returned the highest score but being ineligible to compete for the cup, he took the sweep. R. Kennedy and A. S. Knowles with the next highest scores then shot off for the holdership of the cup, the former being successful.

A Team Shoot followed between sides selected by R. Kennedy and A. S. Knowles, the former's team being somewhat easy winners.

A competition at unknown traps and angles followed. A. W. Noble with 6 kills and 2 handicap taking the first prze, W. S. Rogers, D. W. Johnstone, and R. Kennedy dividing the second prize.

The final event, a Ten Bird Handicap Sweep, was won by R. Kennedy with 7 kills and 2 handicap, the second prize being taken by W. S. Rogers with 7 kills and 1 handicap.

CATCHEDRAL HOOL CONCART

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND.

Lady Willingdon attended the concert given yesterday by the pupils of the Cathedral Girls' High School, in aid of the War and Relief Fund.

Her Excellency was on arrival received by the Ven. Barham, Archdeacon of Bombay and Sister Hilda.

An extremely interesting programme of songs, dialogues etc. was gone through, and the admirable manner in which Misses Edna Staples, Daisy Shaw, Eileen Mayers, Maisie Thompson, Ena Rowe, Irene Platel, Gladys Ross and Phyllis Platel went through their parts, was much appreciated. Master Jack Gunn's rendering of that popular song "It's a long way to Tipperary" especially came in for much applause, and the Tableau by the Kindergarten School was one more attractive feature of the programme. The concert was a great success, for which great credit is due to Sister Hilda and her assistants.

CHILDREN'S FUND.

A Cinematograph performance of select war films etc: will be given at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of the "Children's Fund." H. E. Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to be present.

This fund was started last month by her Excellency in connection with the "Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund" with a view to let the little folks—who feel so eager to do something to help—fulfil their part of the task by giving something of their very own to help to provide some urgent necessities and small comforts for the soldier's children, a good many of whom have been placed in a most destitute condition on account of the war.

Tickets can be had from:—Miss Jehangir, Readymoney House, Napean Sea Road, Mrs. F. S. Patuck, Lamington Road and Messrs. Rose & Co.

A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN INDRAJIT SINGH.

THE DARK SIDE OF WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the late Captain Kunwar Indarjit Singh, I. M. S., Son of Raja Sir Harnam Singh, about a month before he was killed in action:—

Since I last wrote to you we have had our baptism of fire. Our Regiment was the first Indian Battalion to go into action in Europe and we are proud of that fact. We have had our casualties but that of course one must expect in war. Then too some of us have on one or two occasions been very near death, or at any rate serious injury, and yet speaking for myself I can truthfully say that I have not felt the least bit afraid. I anticipated being at first nervous of shells and machine guns, but I have been absolutely devoid of fear or fright. Being in the midst of brave men I suppose one cannot but be brave oneself. Our Indian troops have behaved magnificently, showing wonderful steadiness and bravery and a contempt for death. We are helping a country that has suffered grievously, and we are only too glad to do so. One sees the ravages of war all around, and one is only too ready to help the cause of the weak and the suffering. I have seen innocent people killed, suffering women and children homeless, and it makes one's heart sad. I sometimes wish I could grasp a sword and fight the enemy at close quarters. Our poor Colonel was wounded (slightly) day before yesterday while sitting in the cafe eating breakfast. A shrapnel shell burst outside and a bullet hit him in the right shoulder. It was a pure accident and a rotten way of getting wounded. Two of us were nearly killed, I was stopped in time by a cyclist. The shell burst 40 yards off and killed a poor little child and wounded dangerously an innocent man. Such is war! The Colonel should soon recover completely. Before going away he said some very kind things to me and told me to take care of myself. So I shall not be reckless! I go into the trenches without fear and I hope I shall never fail in my duty even though it means death. My love to all. Don't worry. I am very fit and merry. I keep a dairy.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PARSI LADY'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PRIEST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before the Acting third Presidency Magistrate, Manekji Kavasji Dastur, a Parsi priest appeared in answer to a summons taken out by a Parsi lady, named Meherbai Pestonji, against him on charges of insult and housetrespass. Mr. Weldon, barrister, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, and Mr. B. F. Dastur defended the accused.

The complainant Meherbai, in the course of her information, alleged that she resided with her husband in a house in the Cowasji Patel Screet, while the accused was in charge of the Fire-temple situated opposite her residence. Her husband left Bombay on the 16th November and the next morning while she and her daughter-in-law were on the ground-floor, the accused came there. He requested her daughter-in-law to fetch an empty bottle of brandy and he then put near the complainant a letter and two sovereigns, asking her to read the letter. She opened it and as she read a part of it and finding it contained improper and indecent proposals, she threw the sovereigns away, telling the accused that he ought to be ashamed of doing so. He then attempted to snatch the letter from her hands but she crumpled it up in her hands and fought against the accused's attempt to take it away. On her husband's return to Bombay, she lodged the complaint.

Some evidence was recorded, and further hearing was adjourned.

NO MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a sailor, named John William Cashier, was charged with having no ostensible means of subsistence. The accused said while the ship to which he belonged was at Basrah he got fever, and being unable to work he was sent back to Bombay. The case was adjourned in order to enable enquiries being made with the Shipping Master whether work was available for the accused.

The Magistrate next ordered an old European, named Alfred John Davis, whom Sergeant Ferguson, charged with having no ostensible means of livelihood, to be sent to the Workhouse.

A MILITARY DESERTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, George Frederick King, a private of the Bedfordshire Regiment, was charged with having deserted the Army. The case for the prosecution was that the accused surrendered himself on Monday evening, saying he had deserted the Army while at Blomtontein last year. The Magistrate ordered him to be made over to the Military Authorities.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

A Press Note says that resolutions, etc., expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning the attitude of Turkey have been received by Government from—

Panjabi Muhammadan Colonists of Digri Taluka (Sind), Muhammadans of ...ia (Kathiawar), Muhammadans of Betwa (west Khandesh District), Muhammadans of Nandurbar (West Khandesh District), Muhammadans of Mogar (Kaira District), Muhammadans of the Bhadarwa State (Rewa Kantha Agency), Muhammadans of Agar through the Thakor of Agar (Rewa Kantha Agency), Muhammadans of Satara, Muhammadans of Sindkheda (West Khandesh District), Proprietor, editor, manager and employees of the "Alhaq" paper, Sukkur, Muhammadans of Pen.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 8.

The rainfall has continued in the south of the peninsula, but none has occurred elsewhere. The disturbed conditions over the Arabian Sea are less marked. The temperature is considerably lower than usual over north-west India.

Forecast:—No great change.

ABDICATION OF RAJA OF COCHIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The Raja of Cochin abdicated yesterday at 12-30. In the course of a speech his Highness said that he could not postpone the abdication any longer without doing a serious injustice to his work and to his health.

Referring to the organisation of an advisory council he said that he had come to the conclusion that it was not yet quite time to entrust his subjects with high powers and the responsibility of administration and therefore the measure was postponed for the time being.

DANGERS OF FLESH-EATING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to draw your reader's attention to the following paragraph from an article, "The Englishman and His Food," by A. G. Simmins, which has appeared in the "Herold of Health" for this month:—

"The establishment of a perfect system of hygiene demands that the bodies of animals should not be use as human food. Tuberculosis may be caused by the consumption of infected meat; trichiniosis, a disease actely painful and which may end fatally, is caused by eating diseased pork, and is fairly common in Germany and the United States; tape worm is derived from meat. Statistics show that the countries with the highest meat consumption have also the highest death rates from cancer."

I pray that your humanitarian readers may kindly read the literature of the Vegetarian Society, 257, Dean's-gate, Manchester, and spread its knowledge far and wide in the interests of human health and welfare.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Dec. 6.

CAPTAIN VON MULLER S ANCESTRY.

A Calcutta paper publishes a statement which denies that the Captain of the Emden is of British descent. It is said that a German writing to a Shanghai paper, has stated that the maiden name of Captain von Muller's mother was von Bennigsen, and that she came of an old and pure Teutonic stock He himself is said to be unmarried and not even to have seen England.

FRANCE'S NEW AIR BOMB.

INSTANT DEATH FROM COLD AND SHOCK.

The new air bomb of the French air service is now in use. A French airman who has been allowed to experiment with it upon the enemy, gives in the "Daily Mail" a lucid description of the effect of the bomb, which is clearly visible from the altitude of an aeroplane.

"I have used both the dynamite bomb and the new bomb," says this airman. "The two are very similar in size and weight, but the effect as seen from above is very different. When the dynamite bomb falls upon a body of men you can see the bodies leap up in the air. It is like a small volcano in action.

"When the new bomb bursts it simply lays everything out flat within the area of its explosion. It seems to exert the whole of its force in waves like the ripples when a large stone is thrown into a pond. Men go down like ninepins, buildings collapse like a house of playing cards, guns are turned over as if by some unseen hand.

"The explosion raises practically no dust or smoke. Even the earth disturbed by the case of the bomb striking the ground is instantly flattened out by the same extraordinary waves of force.

"Extreme cold is produced at the moment of explosion, cold so intense that I felt it myself when I dropped my first bomb at a height of about 800ft. I was taking great chances in flying so low, but I wished to see the effect of the bomb. It fell on a section of Germans bivouacking in a field. I estimate that at least thirty men were killed within the area of the explosion. Had they been massed more densley more would have been killed.

"Death from these bombs comes instantly from intense cold and concusion."

The material composing the new bombs is simple. It can be conveyed to any air base, and the bomb can be filled by the airman or his assistant before he starts.

FIVE TERRIBLE WEAPONS.

French airmen have now five terrible weapons of destruction for use in aeroplane fighting. They are:

1. The steel arrows *les fieches*, 6in. long grooved to ensure straight downward flight, about an ounce in weight, and carried in a box which launches 1,000 at a time. Dropped from an average flying height one of these will hit its man with a driving force of 100lb. It will go clean through a rider and his horse. The airmen carry several thousands on each flight. An airman was recently mentioned in despatches for the skill and daring with which he used his bombs and arrows.
2. The quick-firing air gun. This is carried in many of the French monoplanes. Two have been mounted on biplanes in order to command the whole field of fight. They have accounted for many of the enemy machines.
3. A shell pistol, reserved for action against the Zeppelins. A lucky shot from one of these will put Zeppelin out of action.
4. The dynamite bomb. This weighs 90lb and is dropped by the airman or his observer. This has been used for blowing up bridges.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being a reader of your paper I saw two letters printed in your paper, re the London Scottish. I don't think a Scotchwoman is right in passing the remarks she has about the Englishman. My candid opinion about the affair is to let every regiment have a fair due for what they are doing at the war. Secondly, can an Englishman, or a Scotchwoman swear that the London Scottish is comprised of all Scotchmen? The majority of regiments, although they may have Scotch or English names, are comprised of different nationalities and are not all Scotch or English. Perhaps if inquires were made I would be proved to be right for I have seen so many regiments and I am a soldier's wife. I can state that even my own huband's regiment, although it bears an English name, had and there are still men serving in the Regiment of the following nationalities, viz., Irish, Scotch, English, descendants of French and descendants of Americans, and in every regiment you will find the above mixture. What is the use of having arguments like these when it is likely to cause ill-feeling which should be avoided in a time like this. I am speaking from experience. Hoping you will find space in your valuable paper for this letter.—Yours, etc.,

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

Dec. 8th.

ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN AND COCKNEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the London Scottish, I don't see what "Englishman" has to complain about, and I quite agree with "Scotchwoman" that "Englishman" should see a doctor. But I should like to bring to their notice the following facts, viz, that both Englishman and Scotchmen call my brothers and I "Cockneys." My father is Scotch and my mother is English. I and my brothers were all born and bread in London. I am an ex-volunteer (London Scottish), two brothers are Sergeants in the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, two brothers Corporals in the 1st and 2nd East Surrey regiments, respectively, and one brother Corporal in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. The question is; what difference is there between an Englishman and a Scotchman, If there is a difference then a "Cockney" must be better than both.—Yours etc.,

UNION JACK.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee are completing a scheme for presentation of tea to the military hospitals of the Allies outside the United Kingdom. The Committee are now in communication with the Indian military authorities.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Blockey, South Staffs.
Capt. the Hon. R. Coke, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. D. Glass, Coldstreams.
Lieut. J. Murray, Scots Fusiliers.
Major W. H. Parker, Artillery.
Brigadier-General E. Percival, Artillery.

KILLED.

Lieut. N. W. Henderson, Scots Fusiliers.
Major H. H. Norman, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. U. Darby, Worcesters.
ThTe following are unofficial reports:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. McGrigor, Gordons.

PRISONER.

Capt. E. E. Barrow, Duke Cornwall's Light Infantry.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The following casualties are announced.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. Chappell, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. the Hon. H. Denison, 1st Life Guards.
Captain C. Fletcher, East Lancs.
Major C. Ingham, Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. F. Littlebody, West Kents

PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. T. Wadner, Rifle Corps.

CASUALTIES IN INDIAN FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

The following are the names of officers in the twenty-fifth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieut. F. A. De Pass, 34th Poona Horse.
Subadar Kanha (1) and Subadar Neki Ram (1) 6th Jats Light Infantry.
Subadar Baijnath Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Captain G. H. W. Mortimer, 10th Jats Infantry (previously reported missing, now reported killed.)
Subadar Imat Khan, 20th Punjabis.
Captain A. Masters, 34th Sikh Pioneers (previously reported missing.)
Jamadar Kushal Singh, 1st Battalion 39th Garlawal Rifles.
Jamadar Wazir Singh 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
Lieut.-Col. Fenner, 59th Scinde Rifles.
Subadar Major Bidan Singh Adhikari, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkhas Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Captain B. H. Alderson, 34th Poona Horses.
Jamadar Ishar Sing, 1st Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Ram Bhagat, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jamadar Incha Ram, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jamadar Jug Lal, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jamadar Shivlal, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Captain H. E. Growse, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Subadar Indar Sing, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Subadar Sant Sing, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain S. B. Orton, (previously unofficially reported), 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Abdul Ali, 58th Vaudhan's Rifles.
Subadar Saiyid Gul, 58th Vaudhan's Rifles.
Subadar Gujar Sing, 58th Vaudhan's Rifles.
Major Cassels (previously reported wounded now reported admitted to hospital), 2.8th Gurkhas.
Subadar Haridhaj Khattri, 1-9th Gurkhas.
Jamadar Himalal Khattri, 1-9th Gurkhas.
Lieut. R. G. H. Murray, 2.9th Gurkhas.

MISSING.

Captain A. L. Parsis R. E. (reported prisoner of war in Germany), 3d Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Kanha (11) 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Lieut. Mullaly (reported prisoner of war in Germany), 29th Bhopal Infantry.
Major Wardell, 1.39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jamadar Khershal Singh Danu, 2-39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Bhakt Singh Rana, 1-3rd Gurkhas.
Jamadar Ajab Singh Thapa, 2-3rd Gurkhas.

CASUALTIES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

The following are names of officers in the third list of casualties reported from the Persian Gulf:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Cleeves, R.F.A.
Lieut. A. L. N. Maxwell-Moffat, Dorset Regiment (since died of wound.)
Captain H. C. L. Cock, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery.
Lieut.-Col. W. W. Evans, Major H. E. Winsloe, Captain A. D. S. Arbuthnot, Subadar Keru Jamdade, Jamadar Ramswami Naidu, 3rd Sappers.
Majors W. M. Fordham and R. S. St. John, Captains P. H. McCleverty and P. D. Saxon, Lieut. C. T. Burn-Murdoch, Subadars Ganda and Imat Khan, Jamadars Kapura nd Jhanda Sing, 20th Infantry.
Captain A. Vickers, Lieut. I. Ferrier, 48th Pioneers.
Major G. Bailey, Subadar Nanwa Singh, 104th Rifles.
Captain E. G. Hall, Lieut. H. R. B. H. Irwin, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Lala Rawat, 120th Infantry.
T. E. F. Paterson I.M.S.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, December 9, 1914.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

It is satisfactory to notice the recent activity of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India in reference to the stimulation of new and fostering of nascent or old industries of a miscellaneous character in this country. The prevailing war has taught some new and wise lessons in economics, not only to Great Britain and India but to many other countries besides. The spheres of trades and industries will have to revise their fiscal policy in view of what has already occurred in relation to the present war and may occur in future. Accomplished facts must so modify that policy as to make it independent of outside imports so far as is possible and practical. Each country will have to develop its own natural resources to the best of its ability and power, and to broaden its vision as to its dependence on raw materials or partly manufactured materials from abroad. Economists in every part of the civilised world will have to lay down new principles and new theses as to how far a country can become self-contained in regard to its industries and manufactures, by the light of the economic teachings of the present war.

Under the circumstances it is consoling to think that the Government of India has taken timely steps to educate the people in the matter of industries in which, with their existing resources, there is a reasonable hope they may be able to engage. At the same time the Government will have to pay serious consideration to the fiscal policy, which, has for the last half-century, guided it in matters of trade and industries. Without at present entering into the controversy, which is likely to be revived after peace is established between the limits of free trade and the principles inculcated by Professor Taussing of the United States, for years past, on the importance of protecting for a time all nascent industries, it may be remarked that the Indian people should be the very first to raise the question as to what is the policy the Government will adopt in future. Is it simply to content itself with distributing broadcast leaflets of the character which the Commercial Intelligence Department is issuing from its extensive bureau? Are the people to be fed only on paper? Or is the Government going to do something more substantial than spending a few hundred rupees in paper and ink? The people want bread, not paper. And if bread in future is to be provided, which may not only nourish, but support them perennially, then, it ought to wake up from now and seriously deliberate on the practical economic problems which need to be solved to induce greater prosperity in the country and raise India to a higher status as a manufacturing country. The vision of the Government ought to undergo an extension of its breadth of view not yet witnessed. It is not our desire now to enter into all the old and obsolete wrangles about the light import duties on English commodities entering India and the crushing export duties on finished and unfinished products in England which were in vogue during well-nigh two and half centuries. The history of that controversy has been related often enough, notably in the elaborate and sagacious works of the late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt. It is time that a new departure were taken whereby India may be made as much as possible an independent and self-contained country in matters of trades and industries, so as to wipe off the reproach of the past, place it on a really sound and prosperous footing, and its people, industrious as they are, though comparatively poor, made self-reliant.

Fiscal autonomy is what India wants in the immediate future, and the present is the most opportune time to begin to deliberate upon the line to be laid down, so that a practical beginning may be made in this new departure which will, without the spirit of selfishness which has unfortunately characterised its policy hitherto, lead to the greater prosperity of Great Britain and India alike. The viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge has already become memorable for more than one great event in the annals of this country, but we feel confident that no event would mark it as more epoch-making than one which would inaugurate an era of Indian independence in matters of trades, industries and finance. It is to be hoped that it may be in the power of Lord Hardinge to inagurate that era of fiscal autonomy before he lays down, twelve months hence, the reins of the exalted office which he has held so wisely and well.

THE COST OF WAR.

In its issue of November 14th, writing on war loans and taxes, the "Economist" makes a few pertinent observations which are worth reproduction.

Assuming that the war lasts one year, that two millions of men are engaged and that the deaths are five per cent, and the disablements six per cent, Mr. A. W. Watson reckons the maximum cost during the first year at 22½ million pounds and the yearly cost after the war at 4½ million pounds. Should the casualties be doubled, the annual cost after the war would be double, too, though the first year's cost would only rise by 2½ millions. If the war lasted two years with the higher rate of casualties, the expenditure during these two years is reckoned at 55½ million pounds and the total amount to be disbursed in pensions and allowances at just over 200 million pounds.

The statistics quoted are highly instructive. Apart from the economic effects of the war on trade, even for some months after peace is established, each belligerent country will have to provide immense sums by way of pensions to widows and orphans of thousands of soldiers whose lives have been given for the country they have served. Again, there will be not an inconsiderable number of soldiers placed permanently on the invalid list who will have to be maintained. No country in the world pays so handsomely to its soldiers than the United Kingdom, and none will surpass it in the amount it will be called upon to pay for years to come to the widows and the orphans. Mr. Watson's figures give us an idea of the burden the British taxpayer will have to bear on this account alone, apart from the burden of national taxation to defray the interest and sinking charge on the war loans. It should also be remembered that, for years to come, the national budget will have necessarily to provide for a larger annual expenditure on both the army and the navy. Bearing in mind all these onerous charges, which will be absolutely essential for keeping the country in a state of preparedness, it would in no way be an exaggeration to estimate the coming expenditure of Great Britain at 250 millions sterling, which would be equivalent to just one-sixth of its annual income of £1,500 millions at the lowest. Thus, it is evident that the economic effects of a long war in these modern times can only be borne by a country rich in its trade and resources. And it will be thus patent how trade to Great Britain is as the very breath of its nostrils. It should also be remembered that a trade, ruined by war, takes time to rebuild on a sound and permanent footing. And it may be taken for granted that a war in future will never be lightly undertaken, seeing the clossal destruction of wealth it causes in arms, ammunition and levies, without counting the loss to a variety of industries which could be stimulated or reinstated by reason of the diminution of the breeding population.

Notes of the Day

Legislative Council and the War.

When the Bombay Legislative Council last met in Poona in that fateful last week in July, the shadow of war hung heavily over the western word. Before the Council concluded that session on the first of August, it was generally recognised that only by a miracle could Great Britain be kept out of the vortex, and the historic declaration that Great Britain would stand by her friends was made by Mr. Asquith on the following Tuesday. Since then there have been many meetings at which the loyalty of the Bombay Presidency has been expressed, meetings ranging in size and importance from the huge gathering in the Town Hall in the capital, to small collections of people in secluded villages in the interior. But, officially, the Presidency has not been able to declare, through its duly-elected representatives on the Legislative Council, the feelings of the people in the greatest struggle in the history of the world. The opportunity came yesterday, and the speeches generally struck a very high note of loyalty, patriotism and devotion to the Throne. That his Excellency was deeply appreciative of the tone of the speeches will be apparent to all who read his reply.

India and Turkey.

His Excellency devoted a good portion of his speech to the subject of the participation of Turkey in the war, and nothing could have been more tactful and sympathetic than his reference to the "severe test that has been applied during the last few weeks to the loyalty of a large number of our fellow-citizens who are of the same religion as the Sultan of Turkey." Lord Willingdon, in very apt terms, emphaized the purely aggressive character of Turkey's action under the malign influence of Germany, whose object was to create a Mahomedan diversion in various parts of the world, and went on to describe how gravely she had miscalcuated in hoping to deceive the Mahomedan world, "who, realised, that she a Christian Power had provoked the war for a political motive of her own and had rendered it impossible for them to regard Turkish co-operation with her as converting it into a holy war of Islam." Lord Willingdon also very effectively contrasted the King-Emperor's determination to respect the holy places of Islam with German sacrilege at Rheims, Louvain and elsewhere. For the rest, the speeches were all couched in happy and appropriate terms, though Mr. Setalvad's was the only one that departed from the beaten track, in the emphasis he laid upon Sir John French's eulogy of the "initiative and resource" of the Indian troops,—those blessed qualities which, *vide* the bulk of official witness before the Public Services Commission, Indians are not supposed to possess.

Bombay Shows the Way.

The only legislative business transacted during the sitting was the Town Planning Bill, the second reading of which was proceeded with. In this matter of town-planning legislation, as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was careful to point out, Bombay is showing the way to the rest of India. This is the first Bill of its kind introduced in this country, and when it is passed its operation will be watched as carefully in other provinces as it will be in Bombay itself. The Bill was considered by a Select Committee of seventeen members, of whom twelve were non-officials,—a record in Select Committees, according to Mr. Claude Hill and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta,—and naturally, having come from such a strong Committee, there was very little criticism except upon minor points. Still, notice had been given of 51 amendments, and the disposal of a number of these kept the Council occupied during the afternoon.

Progress of Education in the Presidency.

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1913-13, together with the Government Resolution thereon, was issued yesterday. We learn from the latter that the total number of educational institutions of all kinds in the Presidency rose during the year from 17,120 to 17,914, while the number of persons receiving instruction increased from 9,87,685 to 10,29,017. Progress is most conspicuous in the case of the primary schools the number of which rose by nearly 700 to a total of 14,061, while the attendance aggregated 8,47,706 as against 8,14,409 in the previous year. Of the total provincial expenditure for the year amounting to 70½ lakhs the sum of 30¼ lakhs was devoted to the maintenance of the primary schools this being an increase over the preceding year's expenditure on primary education of about 3½ lakhs. The number of secondary schools rose from 588 to 607 and the attendance from 80,144 to 84,547. As regards the proportion of contribution to expenditure from various sources, it is interesting to learn that, out of the increase of six lakhs in the total expenditure, provincial revenue contributed nearly two lakhs, municipal funds half a lakh, school and college fees three lakhs and private institutions and Native States rather more than a lakh each. The expenditure incurred by Local Boards declined by two lakhs, chiefly owing to a reduction in the outlay on school buildings.

Primary Education.

Turning to Primary Education, we find that 462 new Local Board Schools were opened during the year, the total number of such schools brought into existence, since the policy of rapidly extending the facilities for elementary instruction was systematically pursued, having been thus raised to 2,381. The demand for competent teachers, as is generally known, and, as was to be expected, has outrun the supply, but as the Resolution points out, to have waited until teachers of the desired quality were actually forthcoming before creating new schools would have been indefinitely to postpone all effective advance in coping with the illiteracy of the rural population. It is gratifying to learn that the increase during the year in the number of female scholars in institutions of all kinds was 10,000, or roughly at the rate of 6 per cent. The Director suggests that, to meet the spreading demand for secondary education for girls in outlying localities, teachers of English might be attached to primary schools for girls. The Governor-in-Council agress that such a proposal would not be open to the objections which can generally be urged against the introduction of English into vernacular schools.

The Standard of the Matriculation.

The Resolution eulogises "the enlightened and progressive spirit of the University" in the development of its policy, more especially in regard to the revision of its curricula, but describes as a "feature of the year which is less a cause for satisfaction," the apparent lowering of the standard for the Matriculation examination which resulted in the passing of nearly double the number of candidates compared with the previous year." The Resolution goes on to say in this respect:

The consequent unprecedented influx of first year students, a large proportion of whom cannot be regarded as properly prepared for higher education, has taxed the accommodation of the affiliated colleges to the utmost, the attendance at these institutions having risen at a bound by nearly 20 per cent. It is to be apprehended that the difficulties which arise from this situation will be further aggravated in the future by a considerable increase in the proportion of students admitted to the second year's course, unless, contrary to the experience of the year under review, the college authorities show a determination to maintain the same standard in their conduct of the examination which regulates these admissions as was set when that examination was under the direct control of the University. For these difficulties the establishment of new collegiate institutions, even if the early adoption of such a measure were practicable, would provide a mere temporary palliative and would fail altogether to strike at the root of the problem. In the estimation of his Excellency the Governor in Council their true solution is to be found in the gradual elevation of the general plane of collegiate education, and the first step towards the attainment of this end should be the raising of the standard of the Matriculation examination, the object in view being the eventual transfer to the school curriculum of what now forms the initial stage of the collegiate course. Government have recently accepted a suggestion made by the University for the appointment of a jointly representative Committee to deal comprehensively with the question of both the Matriculation and the School Final examinations, and they await the result of this Committee's deliberations with full confidence that the true interests of higher education will receive a real impetus along sound lines.

Official Trading With the Enemy.

Since all loyal subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor have been called upon to desist from trading with the enemy, we are somewhat shocked to discover that the Government of Bombay not only are maintaining their official connection with a certain class of traders in Germany, but are actually calling upon the public in that country to deal in their official publications. At least this is the only interpretation to be placed upon the appearance of the names of three German firms in Berlin and Leipzig in the list of Official Agents for the Sale of Indian Official Publications, advertised in the fly-sheet of the Report of the Director of Public Instruction which was issued yesterday. A correspondent who draws our attention to the fact says, "This may be a trifling matter but the enemy firms are given unncessary advertisement in Government publications." We do not think it is a trifling matter. It is a very serious matter; and, while not recommending so drastic a step as the taking of proceedings against the Governor-in-Council under the Ordinance, we trust that the young man in the Secretariat, who is supposed to look after these things, will be asked kindly, but firmly, not to make us all look ridiculous.!

A Sensational Correspondence.

Neither the Report of the Director of Public Instruction nor the Resolution makes very thrilling reading but we are quite delighted with the enlivening correspondence on which one might suppose the Resolution is based seeing the important position it occupies. We find that on the 29th September the Director of Public Instruction sent this letter, No. 8,913, to the Secretariat:

I have the honour to state that I have this day asked the Deputy Superintendent in charge Government Central Press, Bombay, to hand over by the 1st October next in the Secretariat seven advance copies of the Director of Public Instruction's Annual Report for 1913-14.

The next day September 30th, the Director bethought himself of drawing attention to his own industry and in the following letter, Office No. 8,980 (no less than 67 letters had been written in the interval!), he pointed out that his Report was ten pages longer than last year!

In continuation of this office No. 8,913 of yesterday's date, I wish to explain that the normal part of my Annual Report this year is five pages shorter, than last year's report, though the report as a whole is ten pages longer through the addition of a chapter on the disposal of the imperial grants. As these grants had not yet been dealt with in any detail, the period to be covered was one of three years, and so this chapter has become rather lengthy.

We hope the enemy firms in Berlin and Leipzig will be duly impressed!

A Pre-War-Forecast.

Among the pre-war forecasts, to which history will revert with a pitying smile, a prominent place must be assigned to the speech delivered in London last June by Herr Dernburg, ex-German Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the occasion of a luncheon to which he was entertained by the London Chamber of Commerce. In such circumstances it was only to be expected, perhaps, that the principal guest should praise his hosts, and Herr Dernburg certainly did not spare their blushes. "When Germany has become strong enough to acquire oversea possessions of her own it was," he said, "the English who, by their example, statesmanship and experience, gave Germany the best help. Whenever he was in a difficulty as to how a certain Colonial problem ought to be handled he had found a solution in the study of British methods." After a great deal more to this effect Herr Dernburg concluded by remarking that "political relations between their two countries had attained that normal state which permitted both to regard events without mistrust." This speech was delivered on June 22. In little more than a month Great Britain and Germany were locked in the deadly embrace of the "fight to a finish"; and incidentally Herr Dernburg had forgotten all the fine things he had said about England, and was helping to spread the most infamous lies about her action and policy.

Somalis and the War.

The wave of enthusiasm for the British cause, which has spread over the whole Empire, has also reached Somaliland. The Somalis, who until recently were a thorn in the side of the British administration in Aden, and who killed a British officer lately, have now come forward and volunteered their services to fight the Germans. In a quaintly written petition the principal Somali chiefs of Jubaland admit that they have been fighting the British, and also among themselves, but now that the British Government have declared war against the Germans:

"Behold, our 'fitna' against the English Government is finished. As the monsoon wind drives the sand hills of our coast into new forms, so does this news of German evil-doing drive our hearts and spears into the service of the English Government. The Jubaland Somalis are with the English Government. Daily in our mosques we pray for the success of the English armies. Day is as night and night is as day with us until we hear that the English are victorious. God knows the right. He will help the right."

What the Somali chiefs now ask is to be allowed to come grips with the Germans; they may have quarrelled among themselves, "even now it is so; it is our custom, yet with the Government against the Germans, we are as one, ourselves, our warriors, our women and our children." They add that: "If Government wish to take all the police and troops from Jubaland, it is good. We pledge ourselves to act as Government askaris till their return."

Official and Personal.

Khan Bahadur Haji Rahim Bakhsh, C.I.E., the President of the Council of Regency, Bahawalpur State, has been elected president of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held at Rawalpindi.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that Mr. Cowley, Superintending Engineer is to take Colonel Joly De Lotbiniere's place as Secretary, Irrigation Department, Bengal, the latter being appointed to the command of the Engineers in the Colonel Contingent.

The death occurred on Monday evening of Colonel Thomas Richard Byng after a prolonged illness of paralysis at Pavenswood, Conoor. He was born on 9the December 1839, received his Commission on 11th June 1859 and was appointed to the Indian Army on 30th November 1866. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel on 11th June 1885 and attained the rank of Colonel on 11th June 1897.

Lord Willingdon visited the Mahim Fair on Monday night, when he spent about an hour going round the place and visting the "Durga."

THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As repeated enquiries are made from those Parsi-Zoroastrian Justices of the Peace who have been good enough kindly to promise me their support for a seat on the Bench of Delegates of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, I may be allowed to inform them, through your valued journal, that my candidature has no concern with the present vacancy to which Mr. Dorabji Ashburner aspires. Whenever I stand I will let my kind friends and admirers know in time to enable them to fulfil their good promises.—Your etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

THE ALLIES' POSITIONS STRENGTHENED.

MIKADO'S CORDIAL SPEECH.

The Press Bureau gives a long account of how the King spent his time when in France, visiting the different corps and divisions, reviewing and addressing the troops, distributing medals and inspecting the whole working of the Army in war conditions.

His Majesty, by proceeding to a commanding point, was afforded a good view of the battlefield and watched several howitzer shells bursting in the town of Ypres, the dull thunder of the guns being incessant.

Before leaving France the King issued a powerfully worded order of the day, in which he assured the troops of the confidence of himself and the country of their certain road to victory.

The telegrams report very little fighting in the West. The Allies' heavy artillery seems to be doing exceptionally good work as the fact is again emphasised in the telegrams.

A message from the "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent states that Germany has transferred nine army corps from France to Poland, including the Prussian Guards.

The opening of the Japanese Diet was a brilliant affair. The Emperor in his Address announced the growing cordiality of the British Alliance, and said that the *Ententes* with France and Russia had been cemented at the present critical stage by stronger bonds of amity.

INDIANS AND TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As an hon. member of the Council pointed out to-day, we all hope, that ever at this late hour the unhappy Turkish nation may turn round on those who have betrayed its true interests and restore peace and order within the Arabic Empire. I believe such are the sentiments of the vast majority of thinking Englishmen; and this but all the more makes one deplore the vulgar and senseless insults which are offered to the Ottoman name by some irresponsible and ignorant people of the Indian community. Our Moslem fellow-subjects, second to none in loyalty to H. M. the King-Emperor are, heaven knows, in a distressing predicament, but have nevertheless acquitted themselves in a manner highly worthy of the leachings of the Holy Koran, and the loftiest traditions of Islam. It is our duty at this juncture to refrain from any comment that may be offensive to Moslems and to appreciate to the full their natural sentiments.

Those who have sojourned in Turkey, know very well that the people of that country are a brave and gallant race and also that they are alas the dupes of their leaders, who play on their ignorance. Our quarrel is not with Turkey but with its present Government and all that we can do is to hope that the Government may yet perish at the hands of those over whom it tyrannises.—Yours etc.,

A TRAVELLER.

Dec. 8.

Dr. M. Ghandari, M. B. B. S., of Lahore, has received a lieutenancy in the I. M. S., and has been ordered to report himself to the Assistant Director, Medical Service, Poona, not later than the 15th instant.

HIS MAJESTY'S STIRRING ORDER.

KING AND COUNTRY'S CONFIDENCE.

KING GEORGE'S TRIP TO FRANCE.

VIEWS THE BOMBARDMENT OF YPRES.

STRIKING MESSAGE TO THE ROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Press Bureau publishes a long account of the King's visit to France showing that his Majesty spent a week of strenuous work visiting the different corps and divisions, reviewing and addressing the troops, distributing medals and inspecting in the closest detail the whole working of the Army in war conditions.

HEARTY WELCOME FROM [illegible]FS.

The weather was exceedingly dreary, but the mud-stained troops were most cheery, greeting his Majesty with heartiest "Hurrahs."

The tour began with a visit to the Indian troops on Tuesday, when the G. O. C. presented the Indian princes and officers of the staff.

In the afternoon the King was accompanied by M. Poincaré, M. Viviani and General Joffre.

On his return his Majesty invested General Joffre with the G. C. B.

OFFICERS DECORATED.

Wednesday's tour covered seventy miles, including the headquarters of the Third Corps. On returning his Majesty conferred the G. C. B. on General Foch and the G. C. M. G. on seven French generals.

On Thursday, before starting the King invested Field-Marshal Sir John French with the Order of Merit.

KING WATCHES THE FIGHTING.

After luncheon at the Headquarters of the Second Corps his Majesty proceeded to a commanding point whence a good view of the battlefield was obtained, the panorama extending from Lille to Roubaix to beyond Ypres, whose ruined cloth-hall and cathedral could be clearly distinguished.

The King watched several howitzer shells burst in the town sending up their characteristic black smoke, bursting shells also rising from the ridge not far off. The dull thunder of the guns was incessant.

While his Majesty was on the hill some of our batteries opened fire and his Majesty was able to observe the effect on the enemy's trenches.

The King on Friday spent part of the morning investigating the work of the General and Administrative Staffs at General Headquarters.

VISIT TO KING ALBERT.

He then visited the Belgian headquarters, and as already described lunched with King Albert in the latter's villa close to the sea.

His Majesty subsequently invested King Albert with the Garter, and the Belgian Premier, M. Brocqueville, with the G.C.M.G.

On Saturday morning, the King presented one of the Indians with the Victoria Cross. His Majesty afterwards visited the map department and Headquarters of the Flying Corps, which assured his Majesty's safety throughout the tours, carrying out a continuous patrol above the Royal procession.

THE KING'S ORDER.

Before leaving France, the King issued an order of the day saying:—

"I am glad I have been able to see my Army in the field and gain a slight experience of the life you are leading. I wish I could have spoken to you all to express my admiration of the splendid manner in which all have fought and are still fighting a powerful and relentless enemy. By discipline, pluck and endurance, inspired by the indomitable regimental spirit, you have upheld the tradition of the British Army and added fresh lustre to its history. I have been particularly impressed with your soldierly, healthy and cheerful appearance. I cannot share your trials, your dangers or your successes, but I can assure you of the proud confidence of myself and your fellow-countrymen. We follow in our daily thoughts your certain road to victory."

ALLIES' SITUATION IMPROVING

STRONG P[illegible]SITIONS HELD.

GERMAN ADVANCE IMPOS[illegible]BLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 7.

The communiqué this afternoon says:

"In the region of the Yser we continue to attack the few trenches the enemy has retained on the left bank of the canal.

"There is nothing to report in the regions of Armentieres, Arras, the Oise, the Aisne and Argonne, unless it be, generally speaking, the superiority of our offensive.

"Our heavy artillery has gained very marked advantage over the enemy's artillery in Champagne.

"There is nothing new in the Eastern theatre, where the position is maintained."

ALLIES' STRATEGIC CHARGES.

[illegible]EGARDED AS IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1.10 a.m.

Last night's official communiqué published in Paris said:—

In Belgium the Germans have bombarded Oostdunkerke, east of Nieuport.

We have completed the capture of the village of Vermelles and the position of Rutoire, east of which we are lining the railway line.

Our troops have made appreciable advance in the Rouvroye-Parvillers-le-Quesnoy-Sauterne region. There is nothing further to report.

Correspondents in Flanders, state that the French south of Dixmude have made notable progress and Roulers is now open to them.

The Allies have made many strategic charges strengthening their positions.

The British have shortened their lines and a German advance is regarded as impossible.

GERMANS BLUFFING IN THE WEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Graphic's" military correspondent in voicing a widely held view opines that the Germans are now bluffing in the west and are devoting all possible forces to meeting the Russians in Poland.

COPPER FAMINE IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 8.

A London cable to the "Times of Ceylon" states that German influences at Washington are striving to create a friction between Great Britain and the United States over British search of American steamers for contraband. Germany is running short of copper and trying to smuggle it in bales of cotton.

PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Dr. D. P. Sarvadhikari, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, in a communication to the press says that in communication with the King-Emperor and the Archibishops of Canterbury and York, it has been arranged that the first Sunday of the New Year (January 3rd) should be observed as a day of humble prayer and intercession to the Almighty God on behalf of the cause entrusted to our King, our Empire and our Allies, and on behalf of the men who are fighting for it on sea and land. Arrangements for prayers will be made by the Church of England as well as by Roman Catholic Churches. This may well be a a more widspread movement and need not be exclusively Christian or British. Dr. Sarvadhikari appeals to the leaders of the different communities of India to arrange similar prayers for that day.

PARIS BOURSE RE-OPENED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Paris Bourse has been reopened.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS

OFFICIAL REVIEW.

HOW GERMANS ESCAPED FROM BEING ENCIRCLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.

[illegible]mmuniquè issued here says:—

A [illegible]ian and German forces have [illegible]. The Aus[illegible]ard and southward of [illegible]appeared north[illegible]inforcements were Cracow. The German [illegible]rians. brought up to stiffen the Aus[illegible]ing the

The communique affirms that du[illegible]ovember fighting in the second half of [illegible]ance Lodz acquired great military impor[illegible]z but when the German offensive against Lo[illegible] and Lowicz failed, the former enormous city, which had drawn upon itself the enemy's bombardment, lost its importance and presented the greatest difficulties from the military point of view, giving our front abnormal contour and embarrassing our communications. Consequently the city was evacuated and the opportunity was taken of the lull in fighting, to re-form our line.

LATER.

The communique describing the recent operations in Poland, says that the enemy on November, 19th, after incredible efforts and sacrifices succeeded in breaking our front in the region of Piontek, after which the German avalanche rushed through the breach, making for Strykoff, Briziny, Koduschky, Tuschine and Rzgoff.

The Germans furiously attacked our right wing, fighting in the Lodz region, and west of the town threatening our rear.

By November 23rd the general situation was favourable to us on the Zdubska-Volia-Szadek-Loda front, where the Germans were obliged to entrench. At the same time the Germans by desperate attacks were endeavouring to prevent us from definitely encircling them near Breziny.

By November 26th by incredible efforts they succeeded in reaching Strykoff though it was officially admitted that they had suffered enormous losses.

The "Bourse Gazette" estimates the losses of Germans in the battales of Lodz at 1,00,000 out of the twelve army corps engaged.

THE SQUEEZE IN POLAND.

NINE GERMAN ARMY CORPS TRANSFERRED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A message from Petrograd to the "Morning Post" says that Germany has transferred nine Army Corps from France to Poland, including the Prussian Guards.

BOMBARDMENT OF CRACOW COMMENCED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is stated at the Hague that Russians under the Bulgarian Dimitrieff began the bombardment of the suburbs of Cracow on Sunday.

STALEMATE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

BOTH ARMIES STRONGLY ENTRENCHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.

There is apparently a temporary stalemate in East Prussia and also on the Thorn-Biala front. Both the armies are strongly entrenched.

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.

An official German communiqué says that there is no particular news from the western theatre.

In East Prussia, prolonged battles have occurred at Lodz, north-west and south-west of the town. The results of the battles cannot yet be estimated owing to the extensive area of the fighting.

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.

The Russian occupation of Sarai and Baschkala in Armenia opens the direct road to Van and gives the Russians a flourishing part of Armenia.

OPENING OF JAPANESE DIET.

MIKADO ON BRITISH ALLIANCE.

STRONGER BONDS OF AMITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Dec. 7.

The opening of the Diet to-day was most brilliant. The Emperor in his Address said he was happy to announce that the growing cordiality of the alliance with Britain and the Ententes with France and Russia had been cemented at the present critical stage by stronger bonds of amity.

Peace in the Orient was gradually being [illegible]tored, but the great war was not yet [illegible]ended.

[illegible]ajesty concluded: "We rely on the [illegible] bravery of our subjects in our loyalty and [illegible] the final object as quickly as [illegible]wish to attain [illegible]possible."

[illegible]TURED PACIFIC JAPAN AND [illegible]AP. ISLANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) [illegible]c. 8.

CALCUTTA, D[illegible]itta

The Japanese Consul-General in Calc[illegible]e has not yet received any confirmation of the statement that the Japanese Government intends to hand over Caroline and other captured Pacific Ocean Islands to Australia.

THREE SWEDISH STEAMERS SUNK.

STRIKE MINES IN GULF OF FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Two Swedish steamers struck mines and were sunk in the Gulf of Finland. The whole of one crew was saved and one man of the other crew.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Another Swedish steamer has struck a mine and been sunk off the Finnish coast. The whole crew of twenty was lost.

GERMAN SEA ROVER.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN PACIFIC.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 8.

The German armed merchantman Prinz Eitel has landed the crew of the British steamer Charcas, sunk off Corral.

The Charcas was a British steamer built in 1906 by Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth. She was owned by the New York and Pacific S. S. Co. Ld. Her net tonnage was 3,254.

APPALLING GERMAN LOSSES IN POLAND.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE ARMY GONE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF KAISER'S SONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says the German losses in the Vistula-Warta fighting has been appalling, beyond anything elsewhere experienced. Experts estimate that they have lost two-thirds of their army in Poland.

The fact that a large number of them escaped from the trap north of Lodz is accounted for by the late arrival of one Russian Army Corps.

Two of the German Emperor's sons, Prince Oscar and Prince Jouchim, are said to have escaped only by taking flight in an aeroplane.

The marching power of the Russians is described as immeasurably superior to that of the Germans. One Corps is reported to have covered 56 miles in two days and to have gone into battle at the end of the march with ardour greater than that of the enemy whose attack was repulsed.

FROST-BITE AMONGST INDIAN TROOPS.

An officer commanding an indian Regiment in a letter to a friend published in the "Morning Post," says every regiment of the Indian Army wants vaseline to rub on the men's feet to prevent frost, bite and owing to the width of the Gurkhas' feet at the toes, suitable boots are very difficult to find.

So far he has had 26 men invalided from frost-bite and many regiments are much worse off. What is wanted are broad goloshes and very wide easy boots.

The sailors from the Sydney and Emden who have recovered from wounds, have been sent to Diyatalawa, Ceylon. The latter will be interned with the Germans already detained there.

SOVEREIGNTY OF AIR

SWISS COUNCIL'S CLAIM.

SEQUEL TO AIR-RAID AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 8.

An interesting development has resulte from the air-raid at Friedrichshafen.

The Swiss Federal Council made representations regarding the alleged passage of the aeroplanes over Swiss territory.

The British and French Governmen replied regretting such occurrence if happened and stating that it was again instructions and due to inadvertence.

The British Note adds that the expression of regret must not be imterpreted British recognition of the existence of sovereignty of the air.

The Council replied that as the internal law does not recognise any limit the sovereiguty of the air, the Council mu claim this sovereignty to the full extent an since the mobilization of the Swiss Arm the Council has issued instructio accordingly.

STRONG MONEY MARKET.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The money market is stronger in co sequence of war loan payments, of which minimum of fifty millions sterling was e pected to be done to-day.

Wheat has advanced a shilling owing the prohibition of export from India.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR NOVEMBER.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

[illegible] in imports in Great Britain i Decrease[illegible]unted to £12,480,000 and i November [illegible]4,569.

exports to £20,1[illegible]rts were in food an Increases in impo[illegible]ling five and a hal drink and tobacco, tota millions.

[illegible]s nine mil lions, and wool £774,000. in grain

The only increase in exports was and flour, £13,687. [illegible]ures

There were decreases in manufac[illegible] of cotton, £4,902,600 and wool, £1,523,15[illegible]

HUNGARIAN RESTRICTIONS IN BREAD-MAKING.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Hungarian Government has passed a decree forbidding bakers to use more than eighty per cent of wheaten flour or rye meal for bread.

THE CHANCES OF WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

When the war began Private Wilson, who was awarded the Victoria Cross two days ago, was selling papers in the streets of Edinburgh.

ARRIVAL OF NEW CHINESE MINISTER

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The new Chinese Minister, Sze, has arrived in London.

DEMAND FOR BARBED WIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The sale of enormous quantities of barbed wire, of which very little is made in Europe, has been the feature of international trading in New York during the past few weeks and new factories have been started.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GERMAN FIRM'S OFFICE SEARCHED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

In connection with the allegations of trading with the enemy the C. I. D. have searched the office of a firm of general merchants and removed numerous papers. The premises of a German merchant, now naturalised, and also his private residence have been searched.

THOUSANDS VISIT LORD ROBERTS' TOMB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral was open free for three hours on Saturday to enable people to view the tomb of the late Lord Roberts.

Thousands of people, many of them in uniform, passed silently by.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION ON THE WAR.

LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPRECIATION AND FAITH.

THE TOWN-PLANNING BILL.

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN INDIA.

The Bombay Legislative Council, at the commencement of the session yesterday, passed a resolution assuring his Majesty's Government of the unswerving loyalty and devotion of all communities and classes to the British Throne, and offering their humble services to Government during the crisis. The resolution was moved by the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, and called forth loyal and patriotic speeches from a large number of members of the Council, the speakers representing every class of the community. His Excellency replied expressing, on behalf of the Government, his warm appreciation of the loyalty and devotion to the Throne, of the Indian public and the hearty co-operation he had received especially in organising various relief funds. His Excellency referred to the economic and financial disturbance caused by the war, and said that it was the duty of the Government to relieve the strain which the people are bearing with loyal fortitude. Referring to Turkey's declaration of war, his Excellency expressed his belief in the assurances of loyalty from the Princes and Peoples of the Mahomedan faith.

Mr. Claude Hill then introduced the Second Reading of the Town Planning Bill, which he said had been considered by what might be called a record Select Comittee, consisting of seventeen members, of whom twelve were non-officials. He said there seemed to be general concensus of opinion that the Bill, as amended in Select Committee, should commend itself to the public. Several members spoke in favour of the Bill, which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out was the first of its kind introduced in India. A number of amendments to this Bill had been disposed of when the Council adjourned.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the first cold-weather session of the Bombay Legislative Council, yesterday, and the following members were present:—Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. Moulvie Raffiuddin Ahmad, Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, Mr. Ghulam Mahommed Walad, Khan Bahadur Wali Mahommed Bhurgri, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr. G. S. Curtis, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. E. Jukes, Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada, Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Mr. E. Maconochie, Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. J. A. D. MacBain, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Sir Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shrinivas Naik, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye, Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Vithaldas Jhaverbhai Patel, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Rao Bahadur Srinivas Konher Rodda, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Sir Frederick Sprott, Mr. E. G. Turner, Mr. Suridha Balkrishna Upassani, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. M. De Pomeroy Webb.

WAR RESOLUTION.

ASSURANCES OF LOYALTY.

MR. REFIUDDIN AHMAD.

Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. E. Maconochie and Mr. M. De P. Webb were sworn as Additional Members and after the question had been answered, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed moved:—"That this Council begs to express its deep conviction of the righteousness of the cause of Great Britain in its participation in the present war and assures his Majesty's Government of the unswerving loyalty and devotion of all communities and classes to the British Throne and offers its humble service to Government during the crisis, and prays that the Governor in Council will be pleased to convey this expression of opinion to his Majesty's Government."

In support of the resolution, Mr. Ahmed said:—Your Excellency, I shall venture very briefly to propose this resolution, because whilst it will, I know, meet with the unanimous support of this Council, the reasons which will induce us to give it unanimous support need no exposition at this stage. The Empire is to-day fighting for its existence. The causes which have forced this Empire, which is above all things a peace-loving Empire, to fight for its existence, are bound up with the rise to a position of mastery in Germany of a government bent on forcing all other States, great and small, into a position of subservience to it. Circumstances have placed the heroic Belgian people in the forefront of the fight, but we recognise that the principle for which Belgium is struggling so gallantly is equally precious to us all—it is the right of peoples and States to work out their destinies in their own way, free from the ever-present menace of war by a State which has for years prepared itself for aggression. These are forces which come home very closely to us in India. We know that our highest destinies stand to be realised within the Empire and under the Crown; that the future of India is indissolubly associated with the triumph of those liberal principles which are the glory of British statesmanship; therefore whilst we should have lent our loyal and full support in any war in which the Empire might be engaged, we are with it heart and soul, from prince to peasant, in a war for the defence of the smaller States from brutal aggression and of the right of peoples to work out their own salvation. If I may say a word on behalf of the community to which I belong, it will be that our allegiance to his Majesty the King-Emperor is strengthened rather than weakened by the stroke of fate which has brought Turkey into the field against the British Empire; we know where our duty as well as our interests lie, and we earnestly hope that even at this stage the people of Turkey will be able to wrest the control of their State from the hands of the section which has proved so singularly unfitted to exercise it. I ask the Council unanimously to adopt this resolution, and your Excellency to accept yourself, and convey to his Imperial Majesty, the assurance of our unalterable devotion to his Throne and person, and of our ardent desire to support by all means in our power the armies of the Empire, until the righteous war into which we have been forced is brought to a triumphant conclusion. No part of this Empire is more solid in its support of this war than the people of the Bombay presidency. Your Excellency knows them so well, that I believe you need no assurance upon this point. I think that under the inspiration of yourself and her Excellency they have done what in them lies to relieve the distress and suffering which must be caused by war; and I may assure you, Sir, that they fully appreciate the calm and sagacious action which your Government has taken day by day, to meet the emergencies arising from an unprecedented situation, and to allay the uneasiness necessarily arising in a people unfamiliar with war.

SHEIKH HIDAYATALLA.

Sheikh Gulam Hussein Hidayatalla, in seconding the resolution, said that he did so because the enemy had waged this unholy war to establish an unchallenged predominance in the world. As regards their loyalty, he would say that they were all loyal to the very core, and would continue to be loyal, however long the war might last, and whatever be the results. They were loyal because their religion taught them to be so; they were loyal because their conscience asked them to be so. Before concluding he wished to refer to the unfortunate incident of Turkey joining the enemy. By so doing, she had lost the sympathy of all Mussulmans, because she had joined in an unholy war against her best friends. When she was in distress the Mussulmans of India had shown considerable sympathy with her, but now the war Turkey was waging was a war of aggression, and therefore the Mussalmans of India had absolutely no sympathy for her. It was a pity Turkey had no regard for the feelings of the millions of Mahomedans in India and other parts of the world.

SIR JAMSETJI JIJIBHOY.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy said:—

Your Excellency, in support of the resolution moved by my friend Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed little need be said at this time of the day. The righteousness of our cause in this great struggle requires no vindication. No one who has not been imbued with the ideals and standards of the Prussian military party doubts that England has drawn the sword in defence of principles which she has held inviolate through the long ages. The Germans have set out not only to recast the map of the world—with a view, no doubt, to the spread of German "Kultur"—but they are also attempting to recast our ethical notions. Perhaps they are astonished that an ungrateful Europe is not prepared to accept the imposition of either their "Kultur" or their lofty moral standards, and that it will not rest until it has restored to their proper place the forces which have made for progress and civilisation.

As to the second part of the resolution, not much again can be said which has not been re-iterated times without number during the last few weeks. The loyalty and devotion of India have been demonstrated in a manner which has thrilled the Empire, and by being among the first and in the forefront of the fight, we have demonstrated that the saying that India was the brightest jewel in the English Crown was not an empty phrase. The princes and people of this great land have given unmistakable proof of their attachment to the throne, and while it may be necessary to give formal expression to the sentiments which inspire all classes and creeds, it is obvious that we shall be judged, as we always desire to be, not by what we are saying, but what we are doing. And we all know what the verdict of history will be on the part that India is playing in the present struggle. With these few remarks I have much pleasure in supporting the proposition.

SIRDAR EL-EDROOS.

Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos said:—

Your Excellency, I beg to associate myself most heartily with what has been said by the former speakers. I believe the sentiments of the people of India on this terrible war have already been sufficiently made clear, and no further expression of the same is now needed. A wave of loyalty and enthusiastic devotion has passed over the whole country, and but one sentiment permeates all classes of the people, that of the most unflinching fealty to the British Throne and Government. What a bitter disappointment to the enemy who counted upon the so-called "unrest" in India! It has also been a good answer to those who believed India could never be united in loyalty as a nation. It has shown that whatever internal differences they may have had, the people of India to-day stand shoulder-to-shoulder in upholding the prestige of this great Empire. Thus the war cannot be called an unmixed evil. It has its bright side as well. It has brought the rulers and the ruled in India more closely together and a better mutual understanding has prevailed. The decision to employ Indian troops in this great war has also amply justified itself. Our brave soldiers have already fulfilled our best expectations, and the steadfast courage with which they are fighting along with their British comrades in arms, is sure to reflect the highest credit on the country they represent.

As a representative of Gujarat, particularly that of the Mahomedan community, I beg to be allowed to assure Your Excellency of our whole-hearted devotion to the Government and our readiness to afford whatever help we can in these days of severe trial, and we join in the prayer that the British Arms may soon emerge victorious and glorious from this bloody conflict.

I beg most heartily to support this resolution.

DR. D'MONTE.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte said:—

It is with sincere pleasure that I rise to give my very cordial support to this resolution and I congratulate Mr. Ahmed on the able manner in which he has acquitted himself of the responsibility of moving it in this Council. My only regret is that it has not been possible for this Council to pass a resolution of this kind at an earlier date. After the magnificent way in which the whole country, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, has rallied round the Throne and Empire, after the gallant and thrilling achievements of our Indian soldiers on the field of battle, reports of which have reached us, and last, but not least, after the splendid response which the princes and peoples of India have made and are making to the call for funds to provide our soldiers with comforts, it seems somewhat belated for us to pass this resolution now. Still, better late than never, is an excellent maxim, and I am sure that the people of this Presidency of all classes and creeds, are whole-hearted, ly in favour of this resolution. The Catholic Christians, whom I have the honour to represent, feel an especial enthusiasm in this war owing to the desecration of some of their most sacred shrines,—the destruction of the noble Cathedral of Rheims and the dropping of bombs on the no less noble Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris,—by the German army. It is quite unnecessary at this time of the day when all the world is in full possession of the facts to enlarge upon the righteousness of the cause in which His Majesty the King-Emperor has drawn the sword. There can be no two opinions on the matter in an impartial mind. England has stood forward in her historic character of the champion of oppressed and down-trodden nationalities and the friend of liberty. She has undertaken all the sacrifices she is making, for the vindication of the public law of Europe and the maintenance of the sanctity of solemn treaties. I believe from my heart that there was never a more righteous war than that in which our Empire is engaged. It is the earnest prayer of all classes of the Indian people that complete victory may soon rest on the British arms, that the evil portents of militarism and materialism may disappear for ever and that the blessed gospel of "Peace on earth and goodwill to men," proclaimed two thousand years ago, may reign undisturbed on earth by doctrines of physical force and moral back-sliding. My Lord, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, in further supporting the resolution, joined with the previous speakers in what they had said, in as much as this war had dragged in our Empire only for the sake of liberty and defending the right cause. This war, he said, although it had been of a very short duration, yet had caused great hardships on families and on several nations, but when the whole thing was over, they would be glad to see that the right was protected by the Almighty.

RAO SAHEB V. S. NAIK.

Rao Saheb Venkatesh S. Naik said: I crave your Excellency's permission, to add my feeble voice to the eloquent expressions of Bombay's loyalty to the Throne, by associating myself whole-heartedly with every word of the resolution, which has been so ably and sincerely moved and supported by my hon. colleagues, that have spoken before me. We are all grateful to your Excellency, for giving us this opportunity, of expressing our loyalty and devotion to Government, on this critical occasion. Though meetings after meetings, are held in different parts of the Presidency, giving expression to loyalty, and though Government is convinced of India's firm devotion to the Crown, we feel that it is a privilege to us, to give vent to the feelings of loyalty and firm attachment to the Throne of our British Government. Ever since Providence ordained India to be placed under the British rule, our kind and benign rulers never spared men and money, to make us what we are—peaceful, progressive and happy. It is needless for me to enumerate the various blessings, that have been conferred upon us by the British rule. The progress of trade and commerce, has been such that the people of this country had never enjoyed before. The safety of our property, and the freedom of our actions, are so perfect, that the most insignificant peasant, or an artisan, or a cooly, who depends on the small stock of produce he grows on his land, or earns on his tools, or the daily wages he gets for his day's labour, for his maintenance, gets the same protection and security, as a landlord holding vast tracts of land, and a rich industrial magnate, owning extensive factories and engaging a troop of coolies. Suffice it to say, that our connection with England has been a fountain of innumerable boons, and we owe everything to the British rule. If India is ever to attain her salvation, and take her stand on an equal footing with the world's great nations, she can do so, only under the auspicious aegis of our dear Britain. I need hardly say that the interests of this country, and the civilization of the whole world, are indissolubly bound up, with the integrity and solidarity of the British Empire. We Indians, are not a whit less devoted and loyal to our King-Emperor, and we would count it a privilege, to offer our personal and material assistance, in the defence of the Empire,—an Empire that has stood for purity, strength, righteousness and civilization; and which has left visible and indelible marks, where the British have held their sway.

My Lord, speaking as I do, as an Indian, we are indebted to the British Raj, a great deal, so much so, that any sacrifice we may make at the present crisis, will not be considered too great. This is indeed an occasion, on which we should let the world know, that India is prepared to rise as a man, to make any service for upholding British power and prestige, and also to maintain Britain's position as the greatest world power. Although our share of work in the present war, will probably be less than that of other countries, our will to help the Government in various ways, will not be less than of any other part of the Empire. The fact, that the subjects of the different parts of this country, are vying with each other, in their offer of assistance to the Government, is indeed a matter for jubilation and satisfaction. From every part of this wide Continent, from every section of its multitudinous people, from the highest to the lowest from the prince in his palace, to the peasant in his cottage, there has emanated, the most striking evidence of the devotion of the people of this Empire. By instincts, by habits, by immemorial traditions, we are loyal. Our loyalty, has its roots deep in our heart, and it springs from the fountain of affection. We are loyal, not only because it is part of our nature, our temperament, our creed, but because, every one of us feels, that with the stability and permanence of the British Rule, are bound up our best prospects and advancements. All that I have to say is, that with all the differences of race and creed, India is united, in her devotion and loyalty to the British Throne, and to the person of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

The motives that have actuated our Government, to join in the present war, are not with a view to territorial aggrandisement, but with the loftiest motives of righteousness, in the protection of liberty and the weak. This war has been thrust upon our Government, by the enemy, who have provoked, and there is not a breath of protest or dissent, with regard to the righteousness of the war, and the actions our Government have taken, in joining in this world-wide conflict. As justice is on our side, however heavy the odds may be, against which the forces of our Empire have to contend, there is not a single man in this country, who for a moment doubts, that the ultimate victory will be ours.

My Lord, I may take this opportunity, to inform your Excellency and this Council, that even in villages of the remotest part of the mofussil, from which I come, I could gauge personally, when I had occasion to address the villagers on the present war, the degree of sincerity in their loyalty to Government, and the depth of feelings and sympathy towards Government, in the present war, and the readiness with which the whole population under our Government, is ready to help in every way possible. They amply feel and thoroughly realise, that in rendering any service to the Government at the present moment, lies their duty, happiness and prosperity. I therefore desire to assure your Excellency, and through your Excellency the Government of India, and His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, that the citizens of this province, however remote they may reside, from the seat of Government, and in whatever position they are, they are loyal to the very fibre, and have resolved and determined, to stand firmly and unflinchingly, by the flag of our King-Emperor, which is the banner of justice and freedom, and are prepared, if need be, to sacrifice all and every thing they possess, in this undertaking.

We might have our numerous wants and aspirations, but I speak the truth, when I say, that we shall sink them all, and bury them out of sight and mind, if necessary, till the war is over, and its effects on the finances of our Government are improved.

In conclusion I beg to reassure the Government, with all the sincerity of heart, that the whole of this presidency shall ever remain loyal to the liberty-loving, just, and beneficial Government of our beloved Emperor, and shall ever be ready, to make such sacrifices, as we may be called upon to make, to help the Government, in the successful issue, out of the present war.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the resolution.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said:—At this time of day it seems to me that it is scarcely necessary to add any words to the universal and enthusiastic expression of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and the British Empire which has in such a remarkable way spread over the whole country. Anybody who attended the great public meeting held in the Town Hall the other day would have seen what remarkable feelings of loyalty and devotion prevailed throughout all the communities, all the races, all the creeds of all the people of the whole Presidency, although the meeting was held in the city.

At that meeting I ventured to say that we were proud to think that the war England was waging was a just and righteous war in a just and righteous cause. My lord, everything that has since transpired has shown that this war which is being waged is a war which it was absolutely necessary that England should undertake for the very existence, if I may say so, of the British Empire, for the cause of civilisation, for the cause of humanity, and a prayer goes from all enlightened people in this world that success, final and complete, may attend our great efforts in the cause, as I have said, of humanity and civilisation.

Your lordship will pardon me if I say a personal word on this occasion. I think it is a matter of great good fortune to the people of this Presidency that we have at the head of the administration and of society your Excellency and Lady Willingdon (applause). My lord, I do not want to say anything more than that we are most grateful that we should have at this supreme juncture your Excellencies to guide and superintend as you have done, all the efforts which we wish enthusiastically to put forward to cooperate on this great occasion.

MR. SETALVAD.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad also associated himself with all that had been said by the previous speakers and added that the outbreak of this war had completely demonstrated how united to a man the people of this country of all castes and creeds and religions were in support of the British Empire. It was indeed very gratifying to the people of India to find that the Indian soldiers had been privileged to fight shoulder to shoulder in support of the British Empire. The reports of their achievements that they had received, had been very gratifying to all the people of this country. Mr. Setalvad particularly referred to the eulogy of the Indian troops contained in the Despatch of Field-Marshal French, who had praised their initiative and resource. Not only were Indians proud of this tribute to their qualities but he was sure that it would also be a source of gratification to the European community.

In conclusion he said:—We all hope that the efforts of the Allies will be very soon crowned with success and that peace, everlasting peace will be restored to the world.

Mr. S. B. Upasani most sincerely joined in the feeling of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Crown.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda assured His Excellency of the deep-rooted layalty of the people of Karnatak, who, he said, deemed it a privilige to show their just indignation against the enemy.

MR. F. M. CHINOY.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy said: At this stage, when the war has so far gone satisfactorily in favour of the Allies and in which India has played a conspicuous and honouarble part, any expression of mere loyalty would be superfluous, unless the speeches themselves were deeds. My Lord, the whole of India has responded to the call of duty in fighting the Empire's battle, and the gallant Indian warriors are shedding their blood in the service of their beloved King-Emperor. I am proud to say that the Moslems of India have proved loyal to the very back-bone and they have readily given their best in treasure and men. We will continue to do so till the end for our very liberty, honour and independence and the world and civilization hang on the issue of the war which has been thrust upon us by an implacable enemy to whom no obligations are sacred. We trust that our Indian troops will return to their country crowned with glory and success.

SIR CHINUBHAI MADHAVLAL.

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal heartily supported the resolution. He said that this was the only official opportunity they had got to give expression to their feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne. They all sincerely wished that success would soon crown their efforts. Before concluding, he endorsed the remarks of Sir Pherozehah Mehta in connection with their Excellencies and added that no argument was required to prove the great impetus their Excellencies' association with them in these trying times had given to them.

OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, supported the resolution on behalf of the people of Poona and the Deccan, who, he assured his Excellency and the Council, joined to a man in their feelings of loyalty and devotion.

Mr. Abdul Hussein A. Pirbhoy said this resolution confirmed the proof of this being a righteous cause in which the Empire had drawn its sword and of the innumerable benefits that India had reaped under the British rule.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, on behalf of the Mahomedans of Sind and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindass, on behalf of the people of Sind, associated with the remarks of the previous speakers and said that it was but fit that as accredited representatives of the people of this Presidency they should pass this resolution.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

His Excellency said:—Before saying a few words in summing up this debate I should like to refer briefly to the personal references made by two hon. members. I say as a rule, and I am sure hon. members especially the gentlemen who made the remarks, will agree with me that personal references are to be deprecated in Council. But I do also agree that we are discussing a matter under the most remarkable circumstances. Therefore, on this occasion, perhaps, I, too, may be led to say that I appreciate most sincerely the kindly references of a personal character made by the mover of this resolution, and also more particularly by my hon. friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Let me assure him that such guidance and such superintendence as he suggests, have been given by myself during these last rather strenuous months, would have been of little avail unless I had had the whole-hearted support, assistance and encouragement not only of those gentlemen closely associated with me in official life but by every class and condition of the people in the Bombay Presidency. (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding, his Excellency said:—

I feel I need add little to the admirable speeches which have been delivered by hon. members who have addressed the Council on this resolution which has been ably moved by my hon. friend Mr. Rafiuddin, but I would wish on behalf of Government to express our warm appreciation of the tone and character of those speeches, and assure hon. members of our warm support of its terms.

This resolution is of a three-fold character, and I am glad that it emphasises in the first place our deep conviction of the righteousness of the cause for which we are fighting, especially as we know that the official German Press Bureau has been persistently, though I think unsuccessfully, endeavouring by various inaccurate statements which have been widely spread, to deceive the world and hush up the truth. We are fighting for the inviolability of treaty rights, for the freedom and liberty of small nations, and in order to crush for ever that brutal militarism of Germany which has brought so many horrors in its train during the last few months. And I venture to urge upon hon. members the desirability of using their influence in their various districts to spread the true story of the reasons for our engaging in this struggle and to dispel the many wild rumours which I am sorry to say still find some credence in the minds of many of our people.

In the second place we assure his Majesty's Government of our loyalty and devotion to the Throne. I think I may truly say that we have never had any doubt as to the loyalty of the Bombay Presidency, or, indeed, of the whole of India, and we can claim that it is no mere lip loyalty, for our people are bearing, and will in the future bear, with courage the numerous anxieties and trials of all kinds which are inevitable in time of war.

The economic and financial disturbance throughout the world must lay a heavy strain and burden on us here as well as on all the countries who are engaged in it. While it is the duty of Government to endeavour as far as possible to relieve that strain, and while we are proud to give men and money and to take our full share in this struggle, I am confident that we are also prepared to carry with loyal fortitude our share of the burden in the full and confident belief in the absolute justice of our cause, and of the ultimate advantage that will accrue to us as a most important part of the British Empire.

LOYAL MOSLEMS.

A very severe test has during the past few weeks been applied to the loyalty of a large number of our fellow citizens who are of the same religion as the subjects of the Sultan of Turkey and who have hitherto looked upon that ruler as the trustee of the Islamic faith, owing to the very regrettable fact that the hitherto friendly country of Turkey, under the malign and persistent pressure of Germany, has been forced into a state of war with the British Empire and her allies. The sympathy of all those who belong to other religious denominations must go out in full measure to them in their hour of trial, but while we all share their feeling of deep regret that the old friendship between the British Empire and Turkey should have been broken off, let us never forget that on Germany must rest the sole responsibility for having engineered this unfortunate state of things at this particular time.

The Empire of Turkey had no unfriendly relations with any of the Allies when the war broke out, and had been assured by them all that her position in Europe would be secured and maintained, provided she herself remained absolutely neutral. But Germany, who has been finding that the course of the war was not going at all so successfully as she anticipated, as a desperate resource has forced Turkey into committing certain acts of war, has dragged her in on her side much against the wishes of that country's more responsible statesmen, in order if possible to create a Mahomedan diversion in her favour in various parts of the world. And what is the answer she has received? Assurances of loyalty from princes and peoples of the Mahomedan faith that they will be no party to these unworthy machinations and are determined to be loyal to their rulers throughout this great struggle.

GERMANY'S GREAT MISCALCULATION.

Germany, in fact has made yet one more grave miscalculation She hoped to cause a holy war to be declared as a consequence of dragging Turkey into the struggle. But she has been unable to deceive the Maho-

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

medan world, who realise that she, a Christian power, has provoked this war for a political motive of her own and has rendered it impossible for them to regard Turkish co-operation with her as converting it into a holy war of Islam.

Let me add this consideration for the attention of all Mahomedans at the present juncture. It may, I think, be truly said that our King-Emperor through his Government has always shown a determination to recognise and obtain absolute freedom for the numerous religious creeds and holy places within the British Empire, and that has been solemnly reaffirmed at this crisis by the striking Proclamation which the Viceroy issued to the members of the Mahomedan faith a short time ago. Now I ask any hon. member this question. Can the experience of the past few weeks lead us to expect that Germany, if it suited her purpose would respect in any degree the religious susceptibilities of any community? The wholesale destruction of sacred edifices in Belgium and France is a full and sufficient answer to this question, and I venture to suggest that the true interests of Islam would be safer in the hands of the Allies than under the heel of the military despotism of Germany.

HELP FROM INDIA.

Let me add one word on the third point raised in the resolution which expresses our desire to give our humble service to Government. The fact that our Indian soldiers are fighting and fighting splendidly side by side with our forces from all parts of the Empire, the offers of service and help freely offered and generously given by all classes and races, the prince and the peasant, the old and the young, the rich and the poor all coming forward with one spontaneous desire to give of their best to the cause, the great work which the ladies of India are doing in supplying comforts and clothing for our troops and hospitals, and finally the fine wave of patriotism which has spread through the land, these are surely full evidence of the intense desire to offer full service to the cause of our Empire.

And so, while we know that this war will bring pain and grief into many a home, we shall go forward confident that the God of battles will give us the victory, for we are fighting for justice, for freedom and liberty among nations; proud in the knowledge that England and the rest of the colonies fully realise that India is doing splendid service for our cause, and certain that India will prove herself to be both at home and abroad a great bulwark of support in defence of the Empire.

TOWN-PLANNING BILL.

A RECORD IN SELECT COMMITTEES.

MR. CLAUDE HILL.

Mr. Claude Hill, in introducing the Second Reading of the Bill for the making and execution of town-planning schemes, said:—

I feel that I need not detain your Excellency's Council very long in moving the second reading of the Town Planning Bill for the reasons that a very large Select Committee discussed the matter very thoroughly and that, if I may judge from the nature and extent of the amendments to the Bill which have been received, it is clear that there is a general consensus of opinion on the part of this Council that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is one which should commend itself to the public. I imagine that it is a record for the Bombay Legislative Council that a Select Committee should have comprised seventeen members (of whom twelve were non-officials) and I am quite certain that another record is involved in the interest displayed and the degree of assistance given by all members of the Select Committee. I am very glad to have this opportunity of conveying my warm acknowledgment to all members for the very great assistance they gave me, and of acknowledging that what I believe to be the great improvements effected by the Select Committee were due in a very great measure to suggestions made by non-official hon. members as well as to the great acumen which was brought to bear by them upon the parent Bill, and upon all suggestions for its amendment.

If further testimony were required of the efficiency of the work of the Select Committee, it is contained in the approval expressed by the Government of India of the Bill as now revised. I shall have occasion later on to suggest two small changes in connection with the remarks of the Government of India, but neither of these changes affect in the smallest degree the principles of the Bill or I believe I may say, its efficacy.

There are just two or three points in the revised Bill to which perhaps I should refer for the benefit of those members of Council, though few in number, who were not members of the Select Committee. These though detailed in the report of the Select Committee should perhaps be specially mentioned. An important change was effected by substituting the "Governor in Council" for the "Commissioner" as the authority primarily responsible for the control of the making of town planning schemes from their inception to their final sanction. The point taken by the members of the Select Committee, and I think rightly taken, was that, after all, apart from the local authority, the persons best qualified to revise in respect of town planning schemes were those who had access to expert advisers such as the Consulting Architect to Government, the Consulting Surveyor, and so forth. Moreover, we feel that, at all events in the first inception of town planning legislation, we should follow as far as possible the Parliamentary Act whereby the control in question is vested in the Local Government Board.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

By clause 27 of the revised Bill we have brought prominently to notice the power of the local authority to settle all matters connected with the town planning scheme by agreement whenever agreement is possible; and we hope that, as time goes on, and local bodies and persons become familiarized with the working of this Bill, the settlement of town planning schemes by agreement will become the rule, as in England, rather than the exception. So many of the minor changes in the Bill are the subject of minor amendments, which will be discussed in their proper place, that I think pass them by for the moment and come to the very vital change which the Select Committee made in establishing a Tribunal of Arbitration. It will be remembered that, in the Original Bill, clause 35, a second arbitrator was mentioned. But it was the unnaimous opinion of the Select Committee that it would be more satisfactory to circumscribe the finality of the decisions of the expert arbitrator and leave them to be subject to a final investigation and adjustment by a "Tribunal of Arbitration." As regards the constitution of the Tribunal of Arbitration, the Select Committee were strongly in favour of associating a judicial authority on the board, and we therefore composed the tribunal of, for the mofusil, a District Judge and two Assessors, namely an impartial person appointed by the Judge and the Arbitrator; and, in the City of Bombay, the Select Committee recommended and inserted in the draft Bill that the Chairman should be a Judge of the High Court or, failing that, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay; the remaining members being constituted in the same way as for the mofussil. Now, although the Government of India have indicated reasons why we should not appoint by statute a Judge of the High Court to this post of President, I think that we have, in the amendment which I shall be proposing in due course to this Council, succeeded in devising a revised wording which will secure what we want. Again, in the same Chapter of the Bill we inserted a clause, 37, allowing the Tribunal to state a case on a point of law for the ruling of the High Court. This was not a point upon which the Select Committee laid any particular stress, but they accepted the suggestion which was made by a member of the Committee as a harmless one which might be useful. As I shall explain when we come to consider the Bill clause by clause, the Government of India see a technical objection to this clause, and I am quite sure that its omission from the Bill will neither affect the operation of the Bill nor be in any sense a serious disappointment to the members who decided to insert it.

I think the last clause that I need mention in detail is clause 51, which obviates all doubts on the question of the need for the registration of documents made in connection with town planning schemes and definitely exempt them from registration.

In regard to clause 30, which is the subject of various amendments, all of which can be dealt with probably under one head, I will say nothing at present, except that, in conformity with the principles which we have endeavoured to follow in connection with this Bill, in dealing with a matter so novel to India, Government propose to leave the decision on the point entirely to the sense of your Excellency's Legislative Council.

In conclusion I may perhaps be permitted to comment upon the somewhat unique position which your Excellency's Council occupies in dealing with a matter connected with town planning at the present juncture. Owing to the prevalence of war Parliamentary Assemblages in Europe meet only for purposes connected with the war, and the ordinary legislative machine is in most civilized countries at present at a standstill. Your Excellency will perhaps permit me to invite the special attention of hon. members to the remarkable position in which India stands in relation to this war in that, though forming part of an Empire which is one of the chief belligerents, she is, owing to the safeguarding of the seas, able peacefully to prosecute the measures for her own civil advantage at a moment when almost all other countries whether belligerent or neutral, are suffering from such an interruption of their ordinary avocations that the normal work of development is entirely at a standstill

MR. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel opened the discussion. He said that though this bill wwas to apply to Salsette and other parts of the Presidency other than the Bombay Corporation, without the consent of those bodies, copies of the bill were not sent to them or to the municipalities of those places for obtaining their views. The mover of the bill had said that the Select Committee was a representative committee, but he submitted that that was not so. On this Council they had four representatives of the four divisional municipalities and none of them was appointed to serve on this Committee though the bill was to be applied to these municipalities. In the absence of the views of those municipalities, they had before them representations from the people of Salsette and Matunga and Mahim. With regard to Matunga and Mahim, it was a fortunate circumstance that the bill would not be applied to them without the consent of the Corporation, in whose jurisdiction they came.

Before speaking on these representations, he wished to invite the attention of the Council to a clause which did not seem to have attracted the notice of any one. The clause ran as follows:—"A town-planning scheme may make provision for the suspension of any rule having the force of law, bye-law, act, or other provision, under whatever authority made, which is in force in the area included in the scheme." To his mind, this was a power which was *ultra vires* of this Council to give to the Governor in Council. It gave them power to suspend any law or regulation made by any authority whatever. He submitted that this Council had no power to suspend any law made by any authority and much less to delegate it to the executive government. He, therefore, thought that this clause must be dropped altogether.

Speaking on the representation of the people of Salsette, he said that their grievances were just. The people there objected to the singling out of Salsette for the application of this bill, and he had all sympathy with the views expressed by them. Another reason why the people of Salsette disliked this bill was that the population there was very poor and mostly agriculturists and the effect of town-planning schemes would be to make people to contribute towards the cost of making the roads and they would be called upon to pay building site assessments for land hitherto considered agricultural land and they would also have to pay for the maintainance of such new works as might come into existence. Mr. Patel then commented upon a section giving power to the local authorities to frame schemes and observed that the local authorities in the case of Salsette would be the "Notified Area Committee." Each such committee consisted of three persons, the special officer, Salsette building sites, a mamlatdar and a non-official member nominated by Government and were they to give the work of initiating a scheme to a purely nominated body? Were they going to apply a bill of this magnitude, introduced for the first time in India, without allowing the people, who are to be affected by this bill, any voice in the matter? Under the present condition of the country, he would not go in for a bill of this nature and he entered this most emphatic, though respectful, protest against this bill.

MR. J. H. KOTHARI.

Mr. J. H. Kothari then said: I beg leave to say a few words in support of the motion for the second reading of the Bill and in doing so would first give expression to my personal appreciation and satisfaction for the progressive spirit which has characterised the action of Government in leading the way in India in the direction of legislation for the improvement of the cities and towns of this Presidency.

My travels have brought me into personal contact with the results which have attended legislation on the same lines in many cities in various parts of the world, particularly in Canada, Alaska, the United States, New Zealand and Australia, and I am also well aware of the pains which have been taken by the hon. member in charge of the Bill to make available for the Bombay Presidency the practical experience in legislating for town planning all over the world.

In the awakening to the imperative need of a different and better method of city making we are but following the precedent of other nations. Continental European cities decades ago, and English and Sout American cities more recently, changed radically their municipal regulations and their methods of building cities. The splendid results of their activity are now apparent to every citizen and visitor. In the Bill which is now before us we hope to provide a means of handling with skill and experience, supported by law and public authority, the complex question of the improvement of modern city life.

There are many misconceptions current about town and city planning, but none is further from the fact than the notion that comprehensive plans are only for large cities. The reverse is nearer the truth. It is in the comparatively small cities and provincial towns, cities with population ranging from twenty-five hundred to two lakhs, comprehensive planning or re-planning may be made of far-reaching and permanent service. There is scarcely anything in the smaller places that may not be changed. For example, railroad approaches may be set right; crossings eliminated; areas reclaimed for commerce and recreation; open spaces acquired even in built-up parts of the town, a satisfactory street plan can be carried out, and spacious and adequate road-ways established; public buildings can be grouped in an orderly way and a park system; made up of well-distributed and well-balanced public grounds, can be outlined for gradual and systematic development. All these civic conveniences, indispensable sooner or later to a progressive community, may be had in the small city with relative ease and at slight cost.

When we talk of town planning in the mofussil of this Presidency our thoughts at once turn to the case of the provincial cities—Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum—where the pressing need of town planning and improvements are matters of urgent and imperative necessity. But the measure with which we are now dealing is equally applicable to and takes an added importance in respect of the great number of smaller municipal towns at district and taluka head-quarters.

The small cities of this Presidency have not undertaken those public improvements that are so essential to our modern life. Their streets are still obstructed, dangerous and unsightly; their school grounds are either too small or do not exist at all; their playgrounds are either inadequate or undeveloped; they have not drawn up comprehensive plans for roads and street extension.

In conclusion, let me observe, that town planning is not a movement to make towns beautiful in a superficial sense. It aims to provide those facilities that are for the common good, that concern everybody; it seeks to save waste due to unskilful and planless procedure by doing things at the right time and in the right way.

In supporting the motion for the second reading of the Bill, I therefore beg very heartily to congratulate the Bombay Government on setting the lead to the remainder of India on a matter of such supreme importance to the welfare of urban communities.

MR. NAIK.

Rao Saheb V. S. Naik said:—

I have very great pleasure, in supporting the second reading of the Town Planning Bill. The urgent need of such a measure for our province, has been sufficiently discussed in the first reading of the Bill. The increase in the number of population both in urban and rural areas, and consequent congestion in them, has necessitated the extension of towns, and in some cases even villages, but in the absence of any Act, to regulate these extensions, and the inadequacy of the provisions of the Municipal Acts and bye-laws in this respect, experience has shown, that houses even in recent years, have been built wherever space was available, most irregularly, both inside and outside the towns, having no regard to the sanitary principles and hygenic rules. This is not because the people do not realise the importance of building systematic towns, but because the powers which we have on the statute, are not sufficient to regulate the existing and new buildings. The vast contrast, which we see, in the blocks of buildings built by the Bombay Improvement Trust since its creation, and the old ones, affords an illustration, of the desirability of a system in the building of towns. In many Mofussil towns, extensions have been undertaken, both on account of congestion and realization of the benefits of living in open area. To save these newly built towns, from ugly appearance, and to give them the benefits of the modern hygenic rules, an Act of this nature is essentially necessary, and should invariably be applied, for, new extensions, even in the mofussil towns and rural area.

Since the introduction of the bill, and since its reappearance after a great modification by the Select Committee, there have been only two representations, by the residents of undeveloped parts of this city. It has been found, that on account of the unsystematic development of the greater part of this city the constitution of the Improvement Trust was found necessary. When the parts from which these representations come, are yet undeveloped, I do not see why they should take objection. Moreover, as they form part of the City of Bombay, and the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay has been given the special right of asking for the application of the Act, by a majority of more than half of its members, I do not see why we should consider thier objection at this stage. The other objection raised seems to be, about the cost. In the cases, where the Act is to be applied, are new extensions and planning of entirely new towns, the cost will not at all be great, and will be easily borne by the public.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

In this connection, I may be permitted to inform your Excellency and this Council, the exerience we have gained at Ranebennur a small Municipal town with which I am connected. Last year about 24 acres of land was acquired, building plots were constituted and sold to people, after laying roads, and reserving sufficient space for breathing places, parks, etc. The Municipality was not only able to realise the whole cost of the scheme, but was able to lay aside, a decent sum for further improvements such as wells, lighting and the like in that locality. Being encouraged by this, and the demand for such plots being granted, they have undertaken another scheme of about 50 acres. It is also argued that Indians are not accustomed to live in open places, and in detached houses, but experience at Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Ranebennur and other places, where extensions have been undertaken shows that plots are rapidly sold and there is a pressing demand for more plots invariably, and decent buildings are not only being erected but are occupied. I therefore submit, that if town planning scheme is made applicable to new extensions, where these are undertaken or will be undertaken, it is sure to be successful both financially and practically. Of course the application of the Act to the area fully built upon, will create some hardship to owners of some property but the various benefits of the improvements accruing, by the introduction of the Act, will sufficiently compensate the loss and inconvenience, to which some of the parties will be temporarily put to.

Some powers, are proposed to be given, to individual officers during the various stages of the operations of the Act and I presume, that Government intends, to entrust these powers to responsible officers, and there is no need for any misapprehension about injustice or hardship being done to the public.

With these remarks I support the second reading of the Bill and I hope, that when the Bill passes into law it will be applied to some mofussil town or extension, as an experimental measure.

MR. TURNER.

Mr. E. G. Turner said, he wished to offer just a few observations regarding the remarks of Mr. Patel, most of which referred to the clauses in detail and could be dealt with when they considered the bill clause by clause. With reference to the remark that the views of the local bodies were not asked, he said that he did not remember whether any local body was specially asked to give its opinion but he did know that the bill appeared in the Government Gazette and that since then it was freely published and all the local bodies and "notified areas committees" were acquainted with it. Besides he had personally discussed this measure with every one member of the different local bodies in Salsette. Mr. Patel's point regarding the granting of power to the executive to suspend laws involved legal points and their legal advisers would no doubt give their opinion on the subject but that could be discussed when they considered the bill clause by clause.

Coming to the representations he said, that he had considerable experience of local government in Salsette. He had been a president of the Bandora Municipality, and was the first chairman of the first "notified areas committee." Now, he was sure that everybody knew that many buildings had been erected and were being erected in Salsette and that on many occasions the authorities as well as the neighbours in the locality found great difficulty in preventing a man from doing a particular act, and that it was always felt that the authorities needed more powers than those given under the District Municipal Act. Then again Mr. Patel must not think that because the bill was made applicable to Salsette, the whole of Salsette would be town-planned at once and the owners would be compelled to accept the position whether they liked it or not. It must also be remembered that the local authorities would not enter upon a scheme which from a financial point of view would not be a success, and he was further more sure that the Governor-in-Council would make the fullest enquiries about the scheme and unless he was quite convinced that it was for the benefit and development of the locality, he would refuse his sanction. Mr. Patel had referred to a paragraph in the representation dealing with the assessment to be based on building site rates. He did not know what the memorialists feared for in the act are there are no mention of the government of assessment on lands. That was regulated by the land revenue code and unless the owner of an agricultural land converted it into a non-agricultural use, the land could not be assessed on the building site rates. The question of the government of assessment was therefore not affected. He also wished to inform the members of the Council that government had already published a commoniqué, that in areas where the town-planning schemes would be brought in force, assessment would be reduced from what it was at present and so far from having the fear of paying more, they would have the satisfaction to pay less.

With regard to the constitution of the "notified areas committees," he said that it was a matter where full discretion was given to the Governor-in-Council under the District Municipal Act and it would be needless to fetter the discretion of the Governor-in-Council if any restriction were laid on that discretion. Local officers were in his opinion the best fitted to know what was the best constitution for them and as they grew and developed would their constitution grow until they grew large enough to be given full powers.

MR. GODBOLE.

Mr. Godbole heartily supported the second reading of the Bill, and said he believed that in the case of growing towns, or towns, that were being developed, the bill would be useful. He quoted an instance of the growing village of Lona in the Satara district. This village was being developed into a large town, because it was going to be a central place in connection with a large canal passing through the district, and a junction station of a new railway. The village would be developed into a rising town, and the act would be extremely useful in such places because their future growth would be regulated on recognised principles of sanitary laws. He wished to draw attention to certain rumours which had been spread about the Bill. These were to the effect that an expert in town planning, Prof. Geddes, had been travelling in the Presidency in connection with the Bill, and that he had reported unfavourably upon it. He hoped the hon. member in charge of the Bill would tell them in his reply to the debate whether the rumour he had heard had any foundation. If so he would certainly like to have his report before them before proceeding further with the Bill, so that they might consider the measure in the light of the expert's report.

MR. PAREKH.

Mr. Parekh, after speaking of the diffidence he had in speaking on a Bill which has been considered by a large and strong committee, said the principle of town planning was that if a large number of property owners desired that there should be any supply of sanitary needs, and their desire was approved by the State, in such cases the minority should not have the power of preventing the majority from getting what they desired. In Salsette the matter was to be in the hands of the committees, which consisted of three individuals, two of whom were officials. He submitted that it would be more satisfactory if the people who would be effected were represented. There should be some device whereby the wishes of the people could be ascertained, before any scheme was taken up.

MR. NILKANTH.

Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth supported the second reading of this Bill and said that some of the speakers who preceded him had expressed the opinion that this Bill ought not to be proceeded with further. He submitted that it would not be advisable to postpone the further consideration of this Bill. In the vicinity of large towns and cities suburban areas were growing up without any regular plan, and every day that passed makes it a more complicated and more costly procedure to regulate and improve these ill-built areas. It is therefore necessary that a town planning enactment should be placed on the statute book without further delay.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he only desired to make a very few observations in supporting the second reading. This was a new piece of legislation, and he was very glad that this Presidency took the credit of initiating it before any of the other Presidencies in India. His hon. friend Mr. Hill spoke in very flattering terms of the assistance rendered to him by the very large committee which sat as a select committee for the consideration of the Bill. His friend Mr. Patel was rather inclined to carp about the representative character of the committee, but he preferred the description of Mr. Parekh to the carping criticism of Mr. Patel. Mr. Parekh called it a large and strong committee, and he (Sir Pherozeshah) thought it was so, and that Mr. Hill was quite right in saying that it was really a record-breaking committee. Mr. Hill said the assistance the Committee had rendered him was very large and valuable. That observation required to be supplemented by another and it was this—that the Committee were very fortunate in having his friend Mr. Hill as its Chairman. He was speaking from some little experience when he said that Mr. Hill made an ideal Chairman of Committees. For this reason, that while he was a very strong and firm-minded person, as they had reason to know, he was always open to reason, and placed himself in a judicial position to take into consideration the views of those who differed from him. That was one of the characteristics which made a Chairman especially valuable in conducting the deliberations of the Committee. Therefore, he said the Council was very grateful to the Committee and its Chairman for their indefatigable and arduous labours in the consideration of the Bill.

He congratulated his friend Mr. Hill in having steered this Bill to a safe haven. He considered that he (Mr. Hill) had done so, despite the speeches of Mr. Patel and Mr. Parekh. If he had had any doubts about this bill they were removed after Mr. Patel had first spoken in disapproval of the representative character of the Committee. There were seventeen members of that Council on the Committee, and whoever they were, whether they came from the southern, or the northern division, or any other part of the Presidency, he thought seventeen members of that Council could be trusted to consider a bill of that character in all its bearings.

A JOKE OR OBJECTION?

What were the other objections which led Mr. Patel to conclude his speech by making a protest about the Bill. They were the constitution of the notified areas committee, and the grievance of Salsette that they should not be in the forefront in the working of the Bill. "His only other argument was, I think, a joke," Sir Pherozeshah proceeded. "Clause J., to which he referred applied only to certain specific purposes. He said 'If you pass such a clause as this we might as well shut up this Council.' I am sure when he said that he was perpetrating a joke, because for a certain special, limited purpose a clause is introduced in the Bill, as in many other acts, to enable the operation of the Bill to be carried out unfettered by any local bye-laws or rules. I think that the vindication of the Bill has come out of the mouth of Mr. Patel."

Sir Pherozeshah went on to deal with what Mr. Parekh had said. Mr. Parekh, he observed, had spoken cautiously, but had not asserted anything really against the Bill. He, however, could not agree with Mr. Parekh's definition of town-planning. Town-planning was for the purpose, in addition to the one single purpose which Mr. Parekh had mentioned, of properly developing districts, looking to the proper sanitary arrangements, and preventing large areas of land from being mis-applied and diverted from its proper purpose. These were very important considerations in the progress of a rising village or space of land. Therefore, in the interests of the whole of the people and of all those responsible for the finances it was necessary a few land-owners only should not be allowed to benefit by the betterment which took place at the cost of the general ratepayer. They found it very difficult to deal with that question of betterment, which was one of the essential facts upon which the act was based. With regard to Salsette, it was mentioned because in the present instance it possessed the phenomena which made it easily accessible to all the benefits of the act. He entirely approved of this Bill, but while saying that he remembered that it was an entirely new and novel piece of legislation so far as India was concerned. Such legislation had been passed in other countries, but this was the first time it had been applied to India, and it would therefore have to be administered with the greatest care. He hoped and expected that Government would see that the utmost care and caution were exercised. The success of all acts of this character depended not upon the mere wording of the act, but upon the way they were administered. He had no doubt that the Government would see that in its application this act was worked with care and consideration.

MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDASS.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass in further supporting the bill, quoted the opinion of an expert on the point raised by Mr. Patel regarding the application of the bill to Salsette. That opinion, he said, was that the scheme would not be applied to a town, which was practically built up and that was the reason why the bill could not be applied to Bombay. It further stated that the schemes ought to be prepared where lands were gradually passing from agricultural use to building purposes and in the close vicinity of which towns were springing and Salsette came on those lines, and it was therefore, decided to apply the act to Salsette. With regard to the legal difficulty raised by Mr. Patel, they heard an eminent lawyer's opinion and they had the fact before them that the Government of India had passed the clause and had seen nothing illegal in it. If Mr. Patel opposed it on the merits, it could be considered at the proper time.

Mr. S. K. Rodda further supported the bill.

MR. UPASANI

Mr. S. B. Upasani thanked the Select Committee for transforming the bill in its present shape but regretted that on that body there was no representative of the municipalities that would be affected by this bill. Sir Pheroseshah Mehta, he said, had defended that action but he asked the hon. member had there been a bill affecting the powers of the Bombay Corporation and had that bill been not referred to the Corporation for expressing their views and had there been no representative of the Corporation on the select committee considering that bill, would he have expressed himself in the same terms as he had done? He thought that it was due to the bodies that they should have an opportunity to represent their views on matters directly affecting their interests and that the same courtesy as was shown to the Bombay Corporation, should be shown to, other municipalities.

Mr. Upasani then criticised the details in the bill and supported the second reading subject to the amendments he desired to move.

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed strongly supported the bill, which he said would be very beneficient in effect.

MR. SATHE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, who spoke next said that the reasons which actuated the select committee to give a special privilege to the Bombay Corporation were the immense confidence that they had in the members of that body and if some provision were made to consult the wishes of the local bodies before the act was extended to them—and he had little doubt that this would be done as though the provision was not there, its spirit was there,—no one would have reason to complain. He then pointed out that they would have to amend the Municipal Act as a consequential amendment, because no body would deny that for the laying of a town planning scheme some representatives of the local bodies should be required on the town planning body. He was glad to learn that Government had an open mind about the amendments relating to the arbitration tribunal. With these remarks he supported the second reading.

MR. HILL'S REPLY.

Mr. Hill, replying on the debate, said that after listening to the speeches of his friends Sir Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. Lallubhai and others, he found he had really no work to do, and it was almost superfluous that he should detain the Council at all. There were, however, one or two points which called for passing notice, and with his Excellency's permission he would begin with the question of the non-application of this Bill to Bombay except on the application of the Corporation. He thought they were all agreed here that the island of Bombay, administered as it was by the Corporation of Bombay, stood on a total

(*Continued on page 10.*)

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

different footing from any other part of the Bombay Presidency, (here, here,) and furnished as it was already—he did not know how members would regard this—with the City Improvement Trust (laughter), differentiation between the island of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency needed no defence whatever.

He would now turn for a moment to the constitution of the Select Committee. It was really a matter of sincere regret to him to think that in proposing the names of the Select Committee he did as a matter of fact overlook the actual question of hon. members representing certain constituencies. He threw himself on the mercy of the Court on the Council in regard to that. But he submitted, looking through the names of those who helped him on that Committee, it would be admitted that the whole weight of the names connoted municipal experience of a very practical kind. He regretted that he had overlooked the constituencies of other members. It was practical experience and advice on municipal affairs that he required, and every member of the Select Committee was visibly familiar with municipal affairs, and gave him all the assistance that could possibly be desired.

THE NOTIFIED AREA.

The next point was the question of notified area and he would draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the notified area had really nothing to do with this Bill. It was an existing entity under an existing law, and all this Bill did was to take cognisance of a district notified area as being a corporate body which could take certain steps for its development under this Bill. He thought members would agree that a municipal council, even if it was in an embryonic state, should be able to take advantage of the Bill.

As regarded another point raised by Mr. Patel, the question of the legality of Section 3 (J) of the Bill, he could only say it had passed through the seathing ordeal of examination by the Legislative Department of the Government of India, and they might reasonably suppose, therefore, that that department approved of it. As to its desirability he thought there could be no question. Perhaps, hon. members were not aware as to the extent in which in England local bye-laws had stood in the way of town-planning schemes. It had been necessary time after time for Parliament in the way of local acts to suspend bye-laws.

He would like to give one assurance to Mr. Godbole. He had seen Mr. Geddes, who referred in conversation to the Town Planning Bill which he had evidently seen and studied, but he made no criticism at all.

His friend Mr. Parekh gave him a great shock. He suggested that town planning schemes and town improvement should only be entered upon at the request of property owners. He, Mr. Hill, suggested to hon. members that that was a very aristocratic point of view. The general point of view ought to be for the benefit of the populace at large, and not property owners or a majority of them. It seemed to him a most undemocratic suggestion and thought Mr. Parekh could hardly have realised what the real meaning of the suggestion was.

TO BENEFIT LOCAL BODIES.

He asked the Council to take the Bill as a whole, and to see whether viewed as a whole, it did not specifically regard and consider in every possible way the benefit of local bodies. That was the view and object of the Bill. They wished to add to the efficiency of local bodies in carrying out town planning so that in future they might not be subject to the reproach sometimes levelled at them in the past.

In conclusion, he thought they all owed a considerable debt of gratitude, he knew the Legislative Department did, to Mr. Kothari, who had very kindly placed himself in correspondeno with people he had met in his travels in different parts of the world. Many people be had met in America, in France in New Zealand and all over the world, had responded by sending to him literature relating to town-planning which would very greatly aid the Government when the time came to consider schemes.

DISCUSSION ON AMENDMENTS.

The Bill was then onsidered clause by clause. Mr. V. J. Patel moved his amedment to the first clause, which provided that the Act shall, in the first instance, extend to Salsette but could be extended to any part of the Presidency by a notification, but should not be extended to Bombay City except on the previous application of the Bombay Corporation to the Governor-in-Council. The effect of the amendment was that the Act should not extend to any part of the Presidency without the previous consent of the local bodies. Mr. Patel said that a Bill of this character should not be applied to any part unless the consent of the local authority had been previously obtained.

Mr. S. B. Upasani supported the amendment.

Mr. Claude Hill said that just as the majority of the Select Committee had done, the majority of this Council could also appreciate the advantage of following the usual procedure of allowing the Act to extend to areas other than the area which they knew was unsuited for the purpose. It would be after the Act was made known, that local authorities would appy that the Town-Planning Act should extend to them. He opposed the amendment, which on being put to the vote was lost.

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed moved that at the end of the clause making provision for the preservation of objects of historical interest or natural beauty, and of buildings actually used for religious purposes, the following words be added:—"Or regarded by the public with special religious veneration."

Mr. Hill, on behalf Government, accepted the amendment which was adopted.

NOT A JOKE.

Mr. V. J. Patel then moved that the clause authorising the Government to suspend local laws and bye-laws be delated. He said it was desirable that such wide powers should not be given to the Executive, but, desirable or not desirable, he took his stand on the point that this Council had no power to delegate such powers as the clause would to the Governor-in Council. It was not a joke, but a suggestion seriously put forward by him. He asked the Council to carefully consider whether they had power to insert such a clause.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass said that the whole difficulty would be avoided if the following words were added at tte end, "So far as necessary for the proper carrying out of the scheme."

Mr. D. V. Belvi said that this was a legal question, and he was inclined to take the view expressed by Mr. Patel. He however, submitted that in matters of this kind the opinion of the Advocate-General must be final, and if the latter said that there was nothing illegal, they should yield to that opinion.

Mr. Claude Hill said that the legal question had been before the Legislative Department of this Government as well as that of the Government of India, and since no objection was taken on legal grounds, he would suggest that they could sleep safely in their beds believing that no illegality had been done. If the clause was found to be illegal they would be hauled up at once. On its merits, he accepted the suggestion of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass.

Mr. Patel's amendment was then lost and the clause as amended in the manner suggested by Mr. Lalubhai became part of the bill.

Mr. Patel then moved an amendment to a clause to increase the number of the members of the "Notified Area Committee." Mr. Patel said that the Bill gave power to the local authorities to initiate schemes and do various acts under the scheme, and by this amendment he proposed that this should not be done by a governing body alone but by that body along with the representatives of the people.

Mr. S. B. Upasani supported the amendment.

Mr. Claude Hill said the effect of this amendment was to go beyond the scope of the Bill. It went alter the constitution of the Notified Area Committee as provided by the District Municipal Act. This Bill had endeavoured to touch the Municipal Act as little as possible, and the Council would Be well advised in not travelling in greater detail in the Municipal Act then was absolutely necessary. He suggested that no fear need be entertained that proposals to apply the Bill would be made recklessly or without regard to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Patel, in reply, said that beyond the assurance of the hon. member they had no guarantee that proposals would not be made recklessly.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Patel then withdrew his amendment providing for the obtaining of the consent of the district local boards. Mr. Hill said that Government would make a special note of the desirability of local boards being consulted.

The Council then adjourned until this morning.

INTERPELLATIONS.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

Questions relating to conditions brought about by the war were amongst a large number of interpellations on the paper at yesterday's Council meeting.

Mr. Kamat and Mr. Upasani had put in questions with regard to the development of existing manufacturing industries and starting of new ones, and the reply was as follows:—

The steps taken by Government in the direction indicated have been as follows:—(1) The question of facilitating the manufacture of rectified and denatured spirit with a view to encouraging the development of the local industry has been taken up and is under consideration. (2) Experiments are being made with the view of obtaining locally certain chemicals required for the mill industry.

SIND COTTON.

Mr. Bhurgri asked three questions with regard to the cotton crop in Sind, the reply being:—The question of taking measures to support the cotton trade is under consideration.

NOMINATED MEMBERS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad asked whether any, and if so what, steps were taken to inform the Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors of Districts of, and to ensure the adherence by them to, the following assurances given on behalf of Government by the Hon. Mr. Pattani, during the discussion on the District Municipal Bill on the 29th of July 1914:—"The idea is to further the interests of local self-government and if Government are prepared to force these restrictions, Government are also prepared to say that whenever a case of nominated member arises they shall always take care to nominate people who belong to the local area. . . . The case for complaint will only arise if Government, after this Act comes into force, nominate people from outside; and then there will be time for this Council as well as for any other body to represent to the Government that the principle that has been so forcibly enunciated has been in this particular instance departed from. I have his Excellency's permission to assure the Council that Government will always take great care in the matter of nominating their nominated members from those who are residing in the local areas concerned. . . . . But with regard to non-official nominated members, I have been asked to announce that Government will always take great care and the case will only arise when, after this assurance in full Council, Government depart and deviate from what has been explicitly put here."

The reply was:—The hon. member's speech was published in the "Government Gazette" which is communicated to the officers named.

Mr. Setalvad also asked three other questions, which with the replies thereto, are appended:—(1) Whether Government intended and intend to apply the same principle of restricting non-official nominations to persons residing within the local area, to nominations to District and Taluka Local Boards?—As there is at present no proposal to enforce a residential qualification in the case of the elected members of Local Boards, the question of applying such a restriction to the nominated members of such boards does not arise.

(2) Whether Government are aware that among the persons nominated by the Commissioner, Northern Division, to be members of the District Local Board, Kaira, for the triennial term commencing from 1st October 1914 (*vide* "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I-A. of 19th November 1914) is Mr. Jesingbhai Bhaibahai Patel, a Barrister-at-Law residing in Bombay and practising in the High Court throughout the year?—Enquiries are being made.

Whether it is true that the said Mr. Jesingbhai was a candidate for election to the District Local Board, Kaira, by the electors, and was not elected and the Commissioner, Northern Division, nominated him?—Enquiries are being made.

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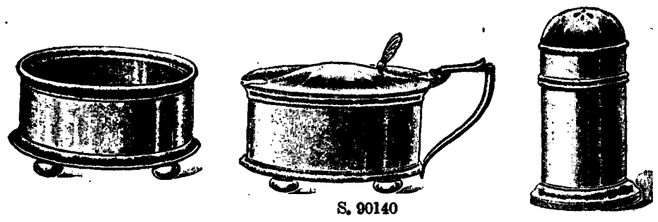

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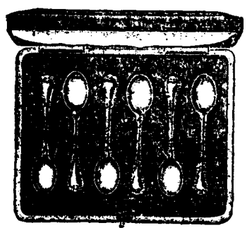

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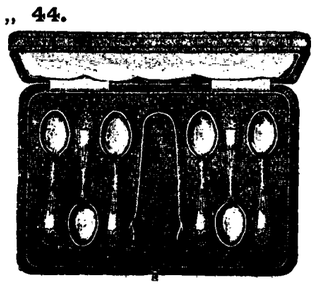

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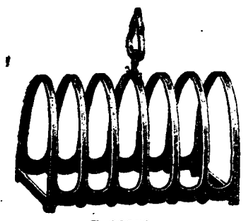

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To-day and during this week we are showing Fashion's New Note in Dress and Wraps for evening and Theatre wear. Below are illustrated a few of the charming new models all most moderately priced.

No. A 5578. The new Cavalier Cape, in soft Satin with Chene Crossovers, a Cape of ample proportions and smart in the extreme.

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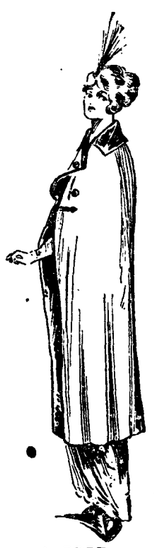

A 5557.

We are showing a choice selection of evening gowns, two are illustrated below.

No. A 3165 is a pretty frock in merve silk bodice of lace net and chiffon to match, a chic little gown at a low figure. Colours. Black, Cerise, Silver, Champagne, Tango and Pink.

Price only Rs. **37-8.**

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No. A 5557. The new Cape for evening wear, carried out in fine cloth in colours, with black silk Collar and facings. Colours are Cerise, Saxe, Sky or Light Grey.

Price only Rs. **32-8.**

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The newest Paris and London models are now being displayed in the new GALLERY OF FASHION.

A BIG VARIETY OF MOTOR COATS in Silk, Crash and Blanket Cloth now showing in our new Gallery.

EVENING GOWN.

No. A 3166 A charming creation in the very latest materials, soft Satin merve Skirt with delicate printed Silk Union overdress, edged with snow white Swansdown, big Satin merve bow at waist

In Silver, Champagne. Apricot, Pink, Black or White.

Price Rs. **49-8.**

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No. A 3166.
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No. A 5589. A most stylish Coat for Theatre wear, in soft faced cloth, trimmed Satin merve Collar and Cuffs, handsome frog fastening to match, exactly as illustrated, in Ivory Sky, Rose, Saxe Grey, Violet or Champagne.

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This section of the Gallery is showing the new Colours in Knit Golf Coats and new short sports styles at.

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No. 5575 Satin Evening Coat, an extremely pretty Coat, easy fitting fashionable corded Roman striped silk collar and fastenings to match. In Ivory, Saxe, Black Pink or Grey.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Now is the time, for those fortunate ones with money to spare, to acquire beautiful furs and lace. Particularly would sable be a wise purchase, as its value will increase month by month, and those who at present possess the beautiful peltry are only too glad to realise it at prices that would not have been looked at a year ago. The same may be said of lace; for such are the demands on available money for war purposes that few women are purchasing just now, and vendors are willing to accept very much reduced terms in order to keep business going at all. As soon, too, as the Belgian refugee women can get to work on the lace they are so famous for making there will be a good supply from these sources; and, as every woman knows, the real article in lace will always fetch its price, and more.

A GRACEFUL COSTUME.

The beautiful costume here represented is composed of fine navy suiting serge, the underskirt and facings being of Scotch plaid serge in subdued colourings. The well-shaped collar and the muff skunk, this fur being repeated on the black velvet hat, the only other trimming of which is a black moiré bow. The coat carries the Russian note in the well-fitting belt and the slight "pouching." The tunic is beautifully pleated, and fits perfectly round the waist and hips, the pleats being arranged and pressed as flat as irons can make them. The three buttons which adorn the lower part of the coat may be of any kind to suit the taste of the wearer; but beautiful and unusual buttons are quite a feature of this season's costumes.

A USEFUL MATINEE JACKET.

This particularly charming example of a matinee jacket is achieved in rose-coloured Roman satin, and is in the never-dying kimono style. The bands that outline the jacket, and the straight, buckled belt, are of Japanese metal broché. The delightful garment is loose, and consequently most comfortable, and could be worn in the boudoir with infinite ease to its owner. Although our artist has not suggested it in the sketch, the hair would look remarkably in character with the jacket if Japanese fan ornaments, or the pins and combs worn by Japanese women, were adopted when it is worn.

CHARMING NEW TOQUE.

The delightful toque shown in our sketch is an example of the military styles which seem to invade every detail of things millinerial this autumn season. It has a flat top, and is made of velvet. It has as its only trimming two handsome ospreys, which may be either black or white, placed at a peculiar angle. These ospreys, which may be imitation, are held in position by a very handsome cairngorm ornament placed on the hat's crown. In prevailing fashion, the toque is higher on one side than on the other.

WOMEN POSE AS MEN AND GO TO THE WAR

HOW A COSSACK GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS COMRADES.

Women and girls in large numbers are trying to enter the Russian army in various disguises, and several women have already succeeded in deceiving the military authorities.

The most successful have been the masculine looking peasant women of the northern provinces. Amongst them is Nadezhda Ornasky, a thick-set well-educated peasant woman from the province of Archangel.

She posed as a man through the second part of the Manchurian campaign, and was praised for her courage by General Grippenberg.

She fought in September in South Poland and it was not until after the battle of Lubin-Krasnik that her sex was discovered.

A girl named Liuba Uglick, a 20-years-old attractive looking girl, was present at four engagements in East Prussia and West Poland, and has been wounded slightly.

She says that during the long range fighting she had no fear, but had a terror of crossing bayonets with the enemy.

Two daughters of a landed proprietor at Kurck have been arrested on their way to join the colours, one of them posing as "Prince Adrianoff" and the other as her servant.

A peasant woman who was killed at Gumbinnen had donned her husband's clothes and impersonated him, as he had shirked the summons. She did not want her family to be shamed.

WENT BRAVELY TO DEATH.

Dramatic stories are coming to hand of the struggle against the entrenched German infantry during the successful advance along the Pilitza.

Private Parsaoff, who came back from the fight minus two fingers, says:—

"The Prussians occupied the slope above Varka. Their aim was to stop the passage of a brigade of Siberian troops who had crossed the Vistula north of the Ivangorod fortress.

The brigade commander practised a manœuvre learned from the Japanese. This made it necessary to sacrifice somewhat heavily a number of men in a feint at crossing a river. A third of our men were sent to cross the river against the German left which was known to be well-nigh impregnable.

"The good moral of our men is shown by the fact that although they knew the crossing was only a feint they stood the punishment as if it were the real thing. Nearly one-third of them were killed or wounded as the result of the German sharp-shooting.

"The enemy, thinking to finish us, reinforced his left and turned his machine guns on a lot of our men who were floundering in the river. Then I lost my fingers. About 500 Germans now crossed the river on our flank and attempted to annihilate us.. Then our Siberians crossed the stream in thick formations and dashed right into the German trenches."

A COSSACK HERO.

"The battle near the Vistula saw many brave events. A Cossack company, under 'Khorunji' Martynoff, was entrapped and forced into a farmhouse, which was besieged all day. Seeing that escape for all the Cossacks was impossible, Martynoff resolved to save as many as he could.

"Taking 12 volunteers, he made a dash at the Germans, and ordered the other Cossacks, at the same time, to fire their carbines without ceasing. The Germans, concluding that the whole Cossack force was trying to break out with Martynoff's band, concentrated on that side of the farmhouse and killed the leader and his little band of heroes.

"While this tragedy was occurring, 60 or more Cossacks escaped from the other side and rejoined their victorious comrades at Varka. Thus did Martynoff lay down his life for his comrades."

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 29,77,697-4-4; Ninth Instalment from Sindh, Rs. 35,000; The Bombay Municipal Corporation being a contribution towards the upkeep of the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Rs. 30,000; Eighth Instalment from Dharwar District, Rs. 16,000; Subscriptions from Sholapur Branch, Rs. 8,341-4-5; Subscriptions from Nasik Branch, Rs. 6,729-15-7; Panchmahals District and Rewakantha Agency, Rs. 3,418-12-9; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Town, Rs. 2,100; 15th Instalment from Thana District, Rs. 1,788-10-3; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 1,690-15-2; Subscriptions through Cantonment Magistrate Aurangabad, Rs. 1,534-2-6; Bantwa Majmu Nyayadhish, Rs. 1,500; Sankheda Mewas, Rewakantha Agency, Rs. 1,436-4-0; Subscriptions through Treasury Officer, Palanpur, Rs. 802-6-0; Government Civil and Local Fund subordinates, Aden, Rs. 656; Subscriptions through Treasury Officer, Ahmednagar, Rs. 484-3-8; Subscriptions from Dhanduka Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad, Rs. 471; Members of the Bombay Medical Union, Rs. 312; 3rd Instalment from Ahmedabad, Rs. 267-6-0; 18th Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 212-6-0; H. R. H. Wilkinson Esqr., Rs. 200; Subscriptions, from Jetalpur Taluka, Dist. Ahmedabad, Rs. 160; 19th Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 129-9-0; Subscriptions from Ranpur Taluka Dist. Ahmedabad, Rs. 128; Subscriptions from Mandanzad Pita Dist. Ratnagiri, Rs. 126-10; Hakim Mahomed Ismail Ajmeri, Rs. 125; Panchgani Parsee Boys School, Rs. 121; 3rd and Last Instalment Superintendents and Clerks Town Custom House, Rs. 120; C. M. Cursetji Esqr., Rs. 101; J. E. B. Hotson Esqr., I. C. S., Rs. 100; Staff of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Rs. 100; Subscriptions from Rajapur Taluka Dist. Ratnagiri, Rs. 90-7-0; Subscriptions from Malwan Taluka Dist. Ratnagiri, Rs. 81-2-0; M. A. Fern Esqr. and his staff Jambusar Beat, Rs. 70-4-0; Bombay Motor Drivers, Rs. 51.11-6; Subscriptions from Pirana, South Dascroi, Rs. 52; Subscriptions from Modasa Dist. Ahmedabad, 51; Kaji Haji Zellen Rahman, Rs. 50; Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, Rs. 50; Subscriptions from Dapoli Taluka Dist. Ratnagiri, 50; E. E. Coombs Esq., Rs. 40; Subscriptions from Chiplun Taluka Dist. Ratnagiri, Rs. 38-13-0; Staff of Love Groove Pumping and Compressor Station and Colaba Compressor Station, Rs. 38-8-0; The Sarkarkun, Salt Dept. Tankari, and his staff, Rs. 37-2-6; Messrs Ramji Hormusji and Co., Rs. 30; Bhikda Iabe, Gogo, Rs. 29-8-0; Carriage Dept. Staff B. B. & C. I. Rly. Rutlam, Rs. 27-14-3; Dr. F. N. Bisni, Rs. 20; Miscellaneous collections in the office of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Rs. 11; L. E. A. Ackroyd Esqr., Rs. 10; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 10-14-0; Total Rs. 30,92,695-1-11.

LADY PIERSE'S NAVAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 5,193-2; from pupils of the John Connon School per Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Rs. 100; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Aden, Rs. 1,500; total, Rs. 6,793-2.

Gifts in Kind.—Mrs. Sarjant, books; the Rev. Grey, books; Mrs. Miencherji Kharagat, mittens; Mrs. Dinshaw, cigarettes; Mrs. Turner, books; Mrs. Stollherch, novels, magazines bound and unbound—112 in all, 6 games.

A further sum of Rs. 1,500 has been remitted by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Naval Agents, Aden, for the benefit of the widows of officers and men killed in action on board H. M. S. Pegasus.

Gifts in kind most useful for above Fund.—Sweaters-gray, blue or khaki; towels, mitts or kneecaps; packs of cards, dominoes, pipes, tobacco or cigarettes; books for men; soap; writing pads (of paper) and long navy blue and khaki stockings for men, Hussiffs, Cholera belts; khaki or gray balaclava caps.

Donations for the Naval Fund should be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., bankers, Hornby Road, Bombay, who have been authorised to receive and give receipts for such donations.

INDIAN TROOPS.

DEVOTION TO OFFICERS.

The following interesting description of Indian troops given by a French officer appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

It was a curious sight to all of us, French or English, the day when the Indians arrived in a dreary little town of Northern France, which had been recaptured from the enemy a few days before. Suddenly the Indian Lancers appeared, and the pavement on both sides of the street was at once filled by a crowd of soldiers and civilians watching the procession, as a London crowd will do in Whitehall on the day of the opening of Parliament. In fact, those Indians looked all like kings. The Lancers sat proudly in their saddles, with their heads upright under the Oriental crowns; then came a unit of Sikhs, walking at a brisk pace, regiment and strong men, with curled beards all big a... "pagri" round the ears; the and the wi... d, carrying on their heads Pathans follow... d bonnet, the "kullah," that queer pointe... the warriors seen on which remind one of ... more slender type old Persian tapestries—a... ned, and with of men, but equally determ... and resolute. faces at the same time smiling ... to prove

The Indians did not wait long ... fully that that flattering impression wa... here justified. On the very day they arrived ... some regiments were at once sent to the trenches. The day after we heard that during the night one of the Sikhs regiment had had to recapture a trench which the Germans had taken by surprise, and that their bayonet charge was so tremendous that the enemy did not dare to counter-attack. Almost immediately after that sent an order came not to allow the Indians uselessly to expose their lives by walking out of the trenches. The fact was that in order to show their contempt for death some of the Sikhs had refused to hide themselves in the trenches and had immediately drawn a fierce fire on their regiment Fortunately, they did not insist on playing that sort of game: Otherwise the Indian Army Corps would have disappeared out of sheer bravery.

ACTS OF GALLANTRY.

A few days ago a company of native sappers and gunners found itself in a very critical position, the main attack of the enemy being directed against it. A "Black Maria" fell quite near a sapper while he was lying on the ground and steadily firing on the advancing foe. It did not hurt him, but dug a hole six feet deep at his side. The sapper—a Sikh, I believe—waited until the smoke had gone, and then jumped into the hole. He soon found that the position was a comfortable one, and started firing from the cover the Germans had dug for him; according to officers who were standing by, he managed to kill some fifteen or twenty Germans by himself, and would have remained there for ever if he had not been eventually ordered to retreat. He was warmly congratulated afterwards, but did not appear to think he had done anything remarkable.

The same spirit is noticeable throughout the Indian corps. A staff officer two or three days ago visited a battalion which had suffered some rather severe losses in a recent engagement. He found the men quite cheerful and eager to return to the firing line. The officer thought it necessary to say a few kind words about their losses. "Never mind the number of killed," said one of the men, "as long as the regiment's honour is safe." Another man was almost moved to tears when the Sahib shook his hand and said "Shabash!" (Well done!)

Curiously enough, the same men had refused to touch any biscuit and break their caste vow the night before the battle, so that they had been fighting on an empty stomach. They did not complain, however, for they had taken the oath before leaving India not to abide by their caste regulations in cases of emergency, and knew that the British transport service could not at that special moment supply them with their ordinary food, so the responsibility rested with themselves, and they bore it in a stoical way.

WHAT THEY THINK.

It would be interesting enough to know what they think of the war and the country they are in. I have tried my best to find out from every side what they were saying. It was not always an easy matter, for they are usually a reticent sort of men, even with their own British officers. They apparently never want to look as if they might be startled by anything. Our French "Turcos" are much the same. Their main ambition is to make people believe that they fear nothing, and also that no device, however ingenious, of our Western civilisation can evoke among them the slightest astonishment. They carefully conceal, for instance, their bewilderment at seeing our flying machines. The Indians are still more proud. If a British officer asks them on a rainy day if they do not feel cold they at once assert that they do not mind, and that they are prepared for worse. "We will go," they say, "where the 'Sirkhar' wants us to go." They make a point of being not impressed by the noisy display of German artillery fire, and speak of the enemy in a scornful way. "They came like dogs," said a Sikh the other day; "we received them like dogs."

I have no doubt, after what I have already seen, that most of the Indians are quite deveted to their British officers. A nice little instance occurred the other day in a village where I happened to be with a British colonel who had long been in command of a regiment of Sikhs. By a fortunate coincidence this very regiment marched through the village while we were there. The men recognised at once their former chief and quite spontaneously started cheering him, rank after rank, and asking the God of the Sikhs to give them victory. The colonel waved his hand, and it was clear that he and the Sikhs were equally pleased to see each other again. That little scene is one of those one is not likely to forget.

PRESSMEN AND THE WAR.

THE CENSORSHIP CRITICISED.

At the annual general meeting of the Institute of Journalists on Saturday, Nov. 7, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, editor of the "Daily News and Leader," was appointed to the presidency in succession to Mr. James Sykes ("Yorkshire Post").

It was stated that on the outbreak of war adequate steps were taken to meet urgent distress that might arise amongst journalists. There had been considerable curtailment in the earnings of many journalists, but so far as the Institute was concerned there had been presented only one case in which there was definite distress arising out of the war.

Alluding to the censorship imposed on the publication of war news, Mr. Sykes, the retiring president, said that while they recognised and submitted to it, there were many journalists who thought that the censorship had been exercised capriciously and inconsistently. To a great extent it was necessary that this war should be fought behind a veil, but would it not be possible to permit greater prominence to be given to the doings of individual regiments instead of merging them all into divisions? A little more latitude in giving honour where honour was due would, he thought, be a stimulus and inspiration to the forces in the field and a further inspiration to that section of the recruitable manhood of the nation that had not yet joined the colours.

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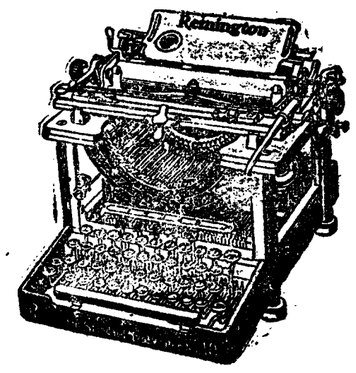

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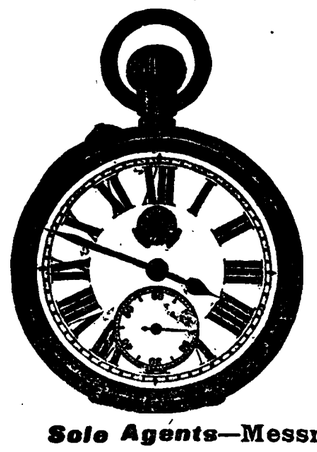

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